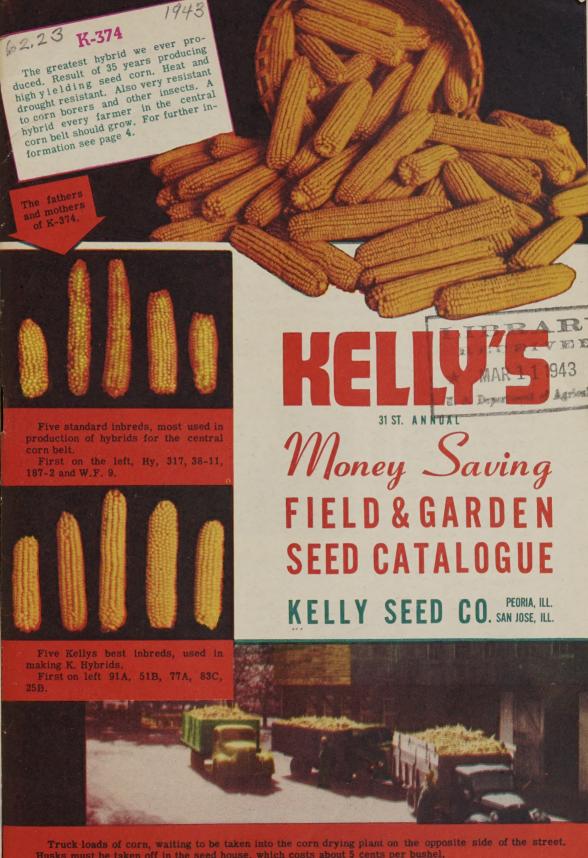
Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.





Husks must be taken off in the seed house, which costs about 5 cents per bushel. Looks like a snow scene, no snow, taken on Oct. 1st a warm clear day with very bright sunshine.

1905 - 1943

Another year has passed and we start on our 38th year in the seed business. During this time, we have passed through two panics, four depressions, five booms, nine Presidents, and have done business through four decades, sold to four generations. We also have passed through one World War and are now deep in another and at this writing no one knows what the out-come will be. It certainly does not look very favorable for the civilized world. We are now in the midst of the most terrible war in history and our children nor their children will never see it paid for. Many of our best young men will never return to their homes again. Sorrow and disaster awaits the nation.

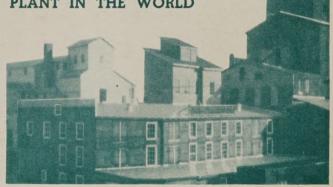
Also during this time we have passed from a one man store until today we sell seeds in almost every state in the Union and have the largest seed corn plant in the world. To our many customers who have helped us to where we are today, we thank you.

REFERENCES AS TO OUR RESPONSIBILITY

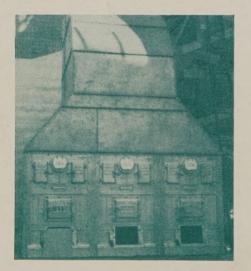
We realize that to new customers the question often arises: "Are they responsible?" this is our 38th year in business, starting with a one man store until we now employ at times more than 300 people. As to our responsibility we refer you to the First National Bank of Peoria or the Commercial Merchants National Bank of Peoria, both of which we are stockholders in.

LARGEST SEED CORN PLANT IN THE WORLD

Here is our new seed corn plant at San Jose, Illinois, 25 miles south of Peoria, where we grow 2,500 acres of field seeds. Front building is almost 100 feet high. Corn drier has 63 drying bins holding from 550 bushel to 1,100 bushel each, most of the bins holding 800 bushel. We can dry and process 145,000 bushel of corn in a normal season. Total storage capacity 189,000 bushel.



Picture below shows our mammoth furnaces as they were put in when our new seed house was being built. Drying of seed corn is one of the most important operations in the seed corn business.



You can very easily ruin thousands of bushels of corn by a few hours overheating. In fact, much corn which is not ruined, is often badly damaged by drying too quickly. With our large drying capacity of over 40,000 bushel each time we fill our drier, we do not have to burn the life out of the corn to get it dried quickly so as to get another filling in.

Each furnace is fed by a 200-pound automatic stoker. Thermostat in the air shaft cuts out the stokers at 115° and starts them again at 110° all working automatically. The air from these furnaces is forced through the corn by a large fan which delivers 100,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The fan is operated by a 50 horse power motor. This drying outfit cost a good many thousand dollars, but we feel good drying equipment is very necessary in handling seed corn as it should be handled.

HYBRID CORN

While we have been producing high-yielding seed corn for 35 years, we are not the originators of hybrid corn. Neither are any of the other large producers.

Hybrid corn was started more than 40 years ago by a man by the name of Beal. This work was followed by East, Hayes, Jones and many others, up until 1921 when the first real hybrid corn was produced in the State of Connecticut.

We have been producing high-yielding seed corn for 35 years and during this time have spent many thousands of dollars, and are still spending many thousands of dollars in the production of seed stock. Few farmers realize the expense in producing inbreds and single crosses and think \$7 per bushel for hybrid corn is about all profit above the market price of the corn.

SOME HYBRIDS AT LOWER PRICES THAN LAST YEAR

Our prices are below those of all other large producers, some being lower than last year. Compare prices on inside back cover.

NUMBER OF HYBRIDS REDUCED

This year you will note we have reduced the number of hybrids we are growing, discontinuing some of the older hybrids for newer and better hybrids. We have small stocks of these hybrids carried over from last year and will sell at the following low prices, subject to stock on hand. With our improved seed corn plant, corn carried over one year is about as good as the first year.

PRICES 1941 CROP CORN

U.S. 44, large or medium flats \$	5.00	per '	bu.
Ill. 751, large or medium flats	5.00	per	bu.
Ill. 960, large or medium flats	5.50	per '	bu.
U.S. 13, large or medium flats	5.50	per	bu.
K 88, large or medium flats	4.50	per	bu.
Med. to Late Mixed Hybrid, large or med. Flat	3.75	per	bu.

QUANTITY AND CASH DISCOUNTS

Why not confine your hybrid corn purchases to two, or at most three good companies, instead of buying a bushel or two from every one who comes along, and why wait until some one comes to you. Give your Kelly dealer your order, and if you have no Kelly dealer near you, give us the name of some farmer who you think would make a good dealer.



As an inducement for larger orders we give you quantity discounts as follows:

3% discount on orders of 9 to 19 bushel 5% '' '' '20 bushel or more Special prices on 100 bushel or more

Cash Discount

On all orders given to our dealers or sent to us and paid for by January 1, we will allow an additional cash discount of 2%.

LOCATION

We have been located in Peoria for 19 years, the second largest city in the State, where we carry stocks of all kinds of seeds. All garden seed orders should be sent to Peoria. All corn orders should be sent to San Jose where all corn is produced and processed. San Jose is a small town 25 miles south of Peoria on route 119 (the longest straight hard road in the world), also located just two miles east of route 29, which runs from Springfield to Peoria. Route 29 leads into San Jose on route 119. Here we grow and have grown on contract more than 2,500 acres of seed grains.



You will notice from this picture we still use horses and mules in farming. Seldom do we have horses in the barn or pasture and tractors burning up gas. We use all John Deere farming equipment.

K-374



THREE OUTSTANDING HYBRIDS, K-374 - K-99 - K-42

Of all the hybrids we have ever produced, these three are the best for the Central Corn Belt. In making up your order, do not overlook these exceptionally high-yielding hybrids.

K-374 BLACK CROW, FIREPROOF HYBRID

This was named Black Crow by one of our dealers because of the real dark green color. We call it fireproof because it will stand more heat and drouth than any hybrid we ever tested. It also has the widest adaptation to different soil types of any hybrid we have ever grown. Of course, this hybrid is like all hybrids in that it does best on good types of soil and cannot produce a big crop where the soil does not contain sufficient plant food to do so.

This is the greatest hybrid we ever produced. Every other hybrid corn producer will tell you he has the best hybrids which is only natural, but our proof of this is the demand for K 374 year after year and letters telling us it is "the best hybrid we ever planted".

Six years ago we produced 38 rows of K 374 80 rods long. Every year we have increased this acreage until this year we will have about 28,000 bushels of K 374, but this will not be half enough. One of our Nebraska agents sent us an order for 1,000 bushels of K 374. Another Northeastern Nebraska dealer, who sold 2,280 bushels of corn for us the past year, wanted to contract 5,000 bushels and all K 374. We have many other dealers who want to sell nothing but K 374, but this is not the only hybrid we produced and must divide it up.

Therefore, we are limiting all orders to not over half the order K374. The other half is to be selected from the 14 other hybrids we have to offer. Plant any other hybrid by the side of K 374 and you will be writing us about how it out-yields all other hybrids as hundreds now are doing.

1941 INDIANA CORN PERFORMANCE TEST ISSUED JAN. 14, 1942

Table 6. Lafayette, Tippecanoe Co., Indiana

				18	Water in	
Yield		Acre	Lodged	Damaged	Kernels	Ears
Rank	Entry	Yield	Plants	Kernels	at Husking	Dropped
		bu.	pct.	pct.	pct.	pct.
1	Troyer M1	97.6	18	3.2	14.5	1.3
2	Kelly K374	97.0	16	0.3	14.1	2.0
3	Glancy F5	95.6	5	0.2	14.6	1.3
4	HHB Wyckoff W46	95.4	20	1.8	15.8	2.7
5	Troyer L19	94.8	40	12.0	15.6	0.0

The above shows five top hybrids out of 96 hybrids in the Indiana official test at La-Fayette.

You will note our K374 which made only .6 of one bushel less than the top hybrid showed 16% lodged plants compared with one showing 40 lodged plants. Damaged kernels only 0.3, shows a very high grade, the top hybrid having more than ten times as many damaged kernels. Also note the moisture content is lowest of any of the five hybrids. Ears dropped showed 2%. This is very unusual and would not happen more than once in ten years. However, in the complete table, six hybrids in this test show 5% or more dropped ears.

Table 5, Indiana Official Corn Test, Lafayette, Tippecanoe Co., Ind.

Kelly's K374 show the highest yield over a three years period of any hybrid in the official test, making an average of 90.1 yield.

You can see our K374 is not only the highest for one year but is consistent high yielder.

K-99

Second best hybrid for fertile land. A full season corn which gets the advantage of a long growing season; matures in 118 to 120 days. Grows a little tall but stands up well. Resistant to both corn borer and chinch bugs. 85% single eared; very fine type of ear and our second highest yielding hybrid. Not as good feeding corn as K 374 or K 42 as it is a little harder but a good commercial corn. Often makes 100 bushels per acre on good land. For price see inside back cover.

Results of Paul Laird Hybrid Corn Test, St. Charles, Iowa. Average of 43 Leading

Hybrids 66.92. We give you below five Highest Yielding Hybrids in the test.

Producer	Variety	Bushels per Acre
Kelly	. K-99	83.84
Ames	. Ia 3110	78.79
Carlson	.C-19	78.07
·Pioneer	. 307	77.38
Pfister	.380	77.06

You will note our K-99 outyielded the second highest by more than five bushels to the acre. This test shows a yield of 39.14 lowest to 83.84.

Mr. Laird also writes, "Your K-99 was head and shoulders over everything. There was never much doubt about the outcome and all the late visitors who expressed their opinion picked this one as the best."



K-99

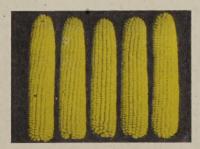


K-42

This is our third highest yielding hybrid and the largest eared corn we grow. Ears are well filled at tip and butt. One of our best feeding hybrids.

Some people want a hybrid which does not grow so tall on rich land and one on which the ears are not so high, especially where they want to husk by hand. This is the very hybrid for this purpose. Ears are just about the right height for good hand picking.

Medium early and can be grown north of Peoria 75 miles safely. One large ear to stalk Notice in the picture the fine shape of these big ears. Easiest husking corn we grow. Something similar to U.S. 44 but a much better corn both as to yield and quality. If you have been growing U.S. 44, plant K 42 this year and you will never plant any more U.S.44. For prices see inside back cover.



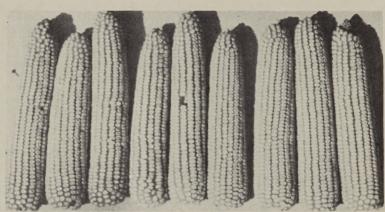
We have many customers write us, telling of the large fine looking ears they grow when they plant K 42.

U. S. 13 HAS PROVEN TO BE A TOPPER YEAR AFTER YEAR



This gives you some idea of how the first sorting is done. The corn is taken up on the 4th floor of the seed house where it travels on a long belt 230 feet long. Men sort from both sides of the belt. Depends on how many husks there are to take off but probably from 15 to 30 men to take care of this sorting. The corn is cut off from this belt into bins on either side. We have 22 bins just below this belt 12 feet deep each having a capacity of about 600 bushels.

CERTIFIED
U. S. 13
INDIANA
No. 813 B
THE
LARGEST
SELLING
HYBRID
PRODUCED



Last year we sold one large Iowa firm one order of 7,650 bushels of hybrid corn, about all of which was U.S. 13. We could have sold them much more at the time we sold this order but we had only a small part of our corn in the house and as it was raining every day, it looked as though we might lose quite a lot of it. This firm sold probably 100,000 bushels of U.S. 13 corn last year and told us our corn was the best graded and that they did not have a complaint on the entire lot.

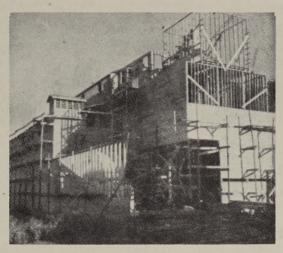
Almost every grower produces U.S. 13 under this or some other number. Practically all producers are growing U.S. 13 and some of them who know little about producing seed corn and caring for it during the drying process, are offering U.S. 13 at lower prices. There is no one in the United States, of whom we know, who is in a position to produce good corn at less money than we.

A REAL BARGAIN

In order for our dealers to meet all this competition from many who have to sell on price only, we are making a special offer on this good hybrid of \$6.50 per bushel for the best large or medium flats and \$4.75 for the small flats or medium rounds. This is for genuine U.S. 13 State Certified hybrid corn.

Most every farmer knows what U.S. 13 is so there is not much use to describe it. However, it is a large, rather smooth-eared hybrid. Usually one ear to a stalk. Very fine quality grain. Easy to husk and a good picker corn. This low price subject to stock on hand. First orders get this bargain.

"Every year for the last five years I have been checking four or five of the best hybrids and in past year U.S.-13 outyielded the next high by 4.1 bushels per acre."--D.D. COULTAS, Greenview, Illinois.



This shows a corner of the largest seed corn plant in the World, (as it looked during construction) which we completed three years ago. 172,000 feet of lumber was used in the construction of this plant, mostly hard maple. Rear part of the building, which is the drier, has 63 drying bins, holding from 550 bushel up to 1,100 bushel, of which there are twelve of this capacity. Most of the bins holding 800 bushel of corn. In the front part are the furnaces, fan, and grading equipment, also 16 bins which hold 37,000 bushel of shelled corn.

Across the street from this building we have another corn and storage plant which holds 112,000 bushel of seed.

Buildings like these are necessary for handling large quantities of corn at the lowest possible cost. A small producer could not afford such an outlay of money for buildings and equipment such as we have.

ORDER YOUR CORN TODAY

\$1.00 per bushel deposit holds order until April 1, 1943. With the heavy freezes ruining millions of bushels of corn for seed, you may not be able to get what you want next spring. Our prices now are much lower than corn of other large producers.

If you are in a section suitable for US-13 we offer you a real bargain in this number. Large or medium flats \$6.50 per bushel. Small flats or medium rounds \$4.75 per bushel. Thousands of bushels of hybrid seed corn was lost by floods along the river bottoms this year.

Order from your "Kelly" dealer today. If you have no "Kelly" dealer, why don't you sell some corn for us. We have a proposition where you can make 20% with no money invested.

FIVE GRADES OF CORN SOLD

In grading corn we get ten grades but sell only five. Large flat is the best corn to buy. Medium flat which too many want to buy because it plants a little farther and they save about 15¢ an acre and often lose several dollars an acre.

Small flats, are really not the smallest grains as we discard all the smallest flats along with the small rounds.

Large rounds: These, of course, are not the largest grains, as we discard the two largest grades of rounds. These large rounds are very good to plant, but our supply will be limited this year, as our corn is large ears and filled with large flats.

Medium round: Another good grade to plant but our supply will be very small. Always keep in mind when ordering seed corn, a corn plant lives only on the plant food stored up in the grain, until it produces a root system to supply plant food. Does not common sense tell you a large grain of corn contains much more plant food than a small grain and will give the plant a much better start. These large grains produce a strong, sturdy stalk which grows fast from the start and often produce two to five bushel an acre more than the smaller grains. Why save 15¢ an acre on the cost of seed and lose \$3.00 to \$5.00 an acre in the yield?



These are the men who made many thousands of hand pollinations in the production of KELLY'S FOUNDATION SEED STOCK for 1943.

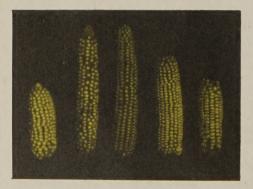
First row, Prof Morris Root, Harry Morrison and James Kelly, son of W.G. Kelly who is a beginner in this work.

Back row, Merle Smith, who has made more hand pollinations than any in the group, Robert Coapstick, of Frankfort, Ind, (nephew of W.G. Kelly) who while young has done much of this work, spending his vacations in Illinois at work on the Kelly farms in the production of seeds. Prof. James Meridith, Prof. Loren Hardy and Robert Schraudt, another beginner.

KELLY'S INBREDS

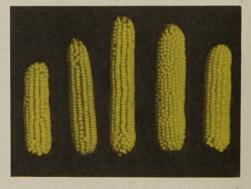
Most hybrid corn growers do not produce their inbreds, but buy from some organization or firm, who has a plant breeder to produce seed stock. We have spent \$20,000 on inbreds and still doing a lot of experimenting every year. We often spend more money in producing seed stock each year than many on their entire hybrid corn crop.

Every hybrid corn producer uses some standard inbreds, and there are practically no hybrids which do not contain one or more of these standard inbreds such as WF9, 38-11, 317, 187-2, K4, etc. Usually two or more are found in every good hybrid. While we have had thousands of inbreds we use only five of our own in four way crosses, but often one of these will improve a standard hybrid. A plant breeder is always working with the hope he will be able to produce something better.



Five standard inbreds, most used in production of hybrids for the central corn belt.

First on the left, Hy, 317, 38-11, 187-2 and W.F. 9.

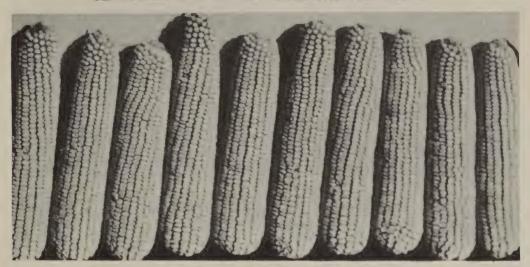


Five Kellys best inbreds, used in making K. Hybrids.

STRONG VITALITY WINS

Every year we receive many letters telling of the strong vitality and vigor of our corn. In the 35 years we have been drying seed corn we have learned a thing or two. Some firms try to dry corn in bins which are not much better than an open corn crib, by blowing hot air through these open cribs. Where the blast is strongest is where you get the parched corn. In other sections of the crib the corn is packed tighter and does not get the same blast and that corn is not sufficiently dried. Our system dries the entire bin with the heat at the same temperature and is controlled by automatic thermostats which stops the stokers at 115 degrees, which never damages the corn.

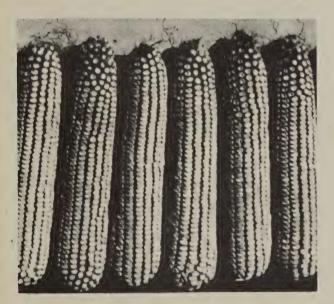
CERTIFIED U.S. 35 OR INDIANA NO. 842 C



CERTIFIED U.S. 35 OR INDIANA NO. 842 C

An exceptionally good hybrid, one which has been grown for several years and still one of the biggest sellers. A medium early hybrid, fine looking ear, large, good color, medium smooth type, and a hybrid which has great standability. Mostly single eared. Medium height stalk and ear. For north central Iowa, same latitude in Illinois, Indiana and Nebraska it is hard to beat. A hybrid which is grown by most every large producer and sold under his number at \$8.75 per bushel. For price see inside back cover. Special prices on large or medium flats 6.50 bu.





One of our first hybrids but still a good one. Whenever we find a newer and better hybrid we discontinue one of the older hybrids, but K-100 although an older hybrid still is one of the best. The most resistant hybrid we have to corn borer and chinch bugs. Also one of the best adapted hybrids for sandy land. Last year did not have one-fourth enough of this number. This year our acreage is also limited, so better send your order in early. Has a short shank, fine type ear, a little hard grained late in the season, but an exceptionally good commercial hybrid. Grows medium height. Standability one of the best. For prices see inside back cover.

"K100 is one of the finest hybrids I ever raised. We had a very dry summer in this section, but this hybrid yielded 140 bushels per acre, all good quality corn. I would like to plant it again."--WALTER WHISLER, HANOVER, PA.



This shows a part of 200 head of 1,000 pound Herefords on Kelly Farm No. 5. On this farm the cattle barn holds 125 tons of alfalfa hay. Hay is pitched right into the hay racks. The two small corn cribs with troughs on each side hold 800 bushel each of shelled corn and oats. Other feed racks are near by. Floor of cattle barn and all sheds concrete with about a half an acre on which the cribs and feed troughs are placed. A big wooden tank heated by electric tank heater on concrete just in front of barn. Also water for the hogs. All the feeding and watering is done on the concrete. No mud and most of it done under a good roof. No team to harness and get ready. No lantern to fill and take along. No hauling out in the weather.

We feed shelled corn, (hauled in by trucks) with 5 to 20% oats, depending on age and fatness of cattle. With a supplement of two parts cotton seed meal and one part soy bean meal, finishing them up on cotton seed meal and linseed meal. No grinding of corn or commercial feeds used and still most of our cattle go to New York order buyers. Only dehorned Hereford cattle are fed.

WHAT A DIFFERENCE NOW AND THEN

What a difference in feeding cattle now and forty years ago. The writer of this catalogue started feeding cattle as soon as he was big enough to carry a basket of corn. Then he had to break the ears in two or three pieces, to make it easier for cattle to eat. About all we fed them was broken ears of corn, clover hay and shock fodder, and this fodder had to be husked. We never fed corn fodder, corn and all, but every damp or rainy day when the leaves would not crumble up we had to husk fodder.

All during the winter hay and fodder had to be hauled every day. No matter what the weather was. Chopping frozen shocks loose, getting snow down your back and wet all over made no difference. It had to be done. Most of the feeding had to be done in the open. Often mud would be 6 to 8 inches deep around the troughs and in the feed lots.

No doubt this and other similar work gave us a back bone and built up a constitution which has enabled us to do two or three men's work most of our life. No 40 hour week for us then or now. It was up at 4:00 o'clock and work until supper time, which was any time from 7:30 to 8:30, six days a week and all feeding and care of stock on Sunday. No such thing as time and a half pay, if we had to work a little longer. No vacation with or without pay. Only conveyance, wagon or spring wagon. Father went to town once a week for groceries and supplies. We boys did not go to town for weeks at a time. We had no business there. No quitting the middle of Saturday afternoon to fix up to run around until Monday morning. Usually went to bed as soon as we ate our suppers, not to sleep on a Beauty Rest mattress, but a hard shuck or straw pad. Seldom woke up until 4:00 a.m. when alarm went off.

No doubt youngsters wonder why such a life. We were poor as most all farmers were at that time. A family of nine, and the writer, was the eldest, naturally had the hardest time. We all had to have something to eat, some clothes and go to school.

Corn was 14¢ a bushel. Oats made ten bushel per acre and sold for 7¢ per bushel. Hogs were \$3.00 per hundred and cholera took them about one year out of five. Clerks working in stores received \$5.00 to \$7.00 per week. Men husked corn for \$1.25 a day and husked 75 to 85 bushel. The writer shocked wheat all day for a \$1.00 a day. Worked by the month for \$18.00 a month, from March 1 until corn was husked and balance of the winter for his board.



W. G. KELLY
FOUNDER
AND
OWNER
OF
KELLY SEED CO.

The year he was twenty-one, started to harvest July 2. Harvested almost every day, stacking straw day after day for the big wages of \$2.50 per day,(of about 13 hours.) Finished harvesting on October 16, thirty-five miles from the Canadian border. Came home on Saturday. Started husking corn Monday. Husked and cribbed 4,350 bushel of corn that fall, much of it down and damaged by drought, until it only made about 40 bushel per acre. After corn was husked, started to work for Hibbard-Spencer-Bartlett Company, a large wholesale firm in Chicago, for \$8.00 a week. (The present general sales manager started to work for this firm the same day for \$5.00 a week.)

September 5, 1905 he bought a small stock of hardware at San Jose, Illinois, with the money he had saved, and borrowed \$1,150 to finish paying for the stock.

In 1906, he started to buy and sell farm seeds in a very limited way--by getting the samples of seed the farmers had to sell and sending them to a wholesale house for a bid and then buying the seed. The hardware and seed businesses have always worked well together. In addition to the seed businesses, have two hardware stores at this time, a furniture store, implement business, grain business; and when nothing else to do, he farms several hundred acres, growing farm seeds of all kinds. He also feeds about 200 head of cattle a year and from 300 to 500 head of hogs. It has been a long hard road which brings us up to today.

To young men and women who read this, for your own good, don't sit down and wait for the things you want to come to you. You are going to have to work some time in your life; and it is up to you to choose whether you want to work the early part of your life or when you are old and when it is really hard to work. Work hard, use your head, save and plan at least ten years ahead. Every dollar you save and put to work when you are young may be worth \$25.00 forty years later. Ninety men and women out of every hundred at the age of 65 are dependent on their relatives or charity. Old age pension is nothing more than charity.

Little does the present generation know or care of the hardships of their ancestors. Foundations were laid then for fortunes which built up the greatest nation in the world. Now with all the socialistic utopian ideas of these new dealers, it is almost a crime for a man to build up a fortune or a business which will give employment to thousands of people. Any fool can spend what generations have saved, but it takes brains and muscle to create wealth which no country can do much without.

FIVE PECKS OF CORN, \$6 PREPAID

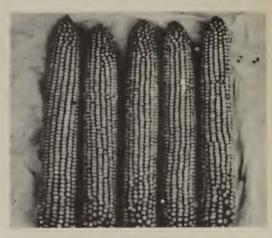
Medium or large flats only. This is our introductory hybrid assortment on which we lose money on every one we sell. However, we have found it to be the best way of introducing our hybrids. Some of our largest dealers started growing our corn by getting one of these bargains and now sell from 500 to 2,000 bushels a year.

We never sell but one of these assortments to a customer, so if you have bought one of these in the past, do not order one again. If you have never bought an assortment, take advantage of this offer--five pecks, one peck each of five different hybrids, enough corn to plant ten acres for only \$6 freight prepaid. You may select the five hybrids or we will ship five pecks of the hybrids best adapted for your section.

Last year we had to disappoint many of our customers by not being able to secure enough bags to ship all orders for assortments, as one of these takes six bags. While bags still cost more than twice what they did two years ago, we think we shall be able to get enough bags for our hybrid corn. Please note this assortment furnished in only large or medium flats.

ILLINOIS 200

In the past, we have grown 885-A, 887 and 805, as late varieties of hybrid corn. All of these grow very tall and do not stand up so well and not of the best quality grain. During these years have also grown Illinois 200 which is now the only late variety we grow. This has proven to be the best late hybrid we have ever grown and one which we expect to continue to produce. This hybrid has three of the same inbreds as US-13, the other inbreds taking the place of Hy in 200 is "K4", a very late inbred, but an exceptionally good one.



This hybrid is adapted 150 miles south of us. Grows very tall on rich land, but just about right for the thinner soils of southern Illinois and like sections. Long ear, rather smooth, a little hard late in the season. Not adapted for sections north of San Jose and better adapted in territory 50 to 150 miles south. For price see inside back cover.

ILLINOIS 751

Good early Illinois hybrid. One which has been grown for several years, over a large section with excellent results. Same hybrid as Indiana 425 and Wisconsin 695. Well adapted to northern Illinois, Indiana and southern Wisconsin. A large eared corn for an early hybrid. For prices see inside back cover.



Forty or fifty years ago you saw pictures of wagon trains drawn by oxen. Here we show you how farmers bring hybrid corn to the seed house in 1942. The corn is loaded direct from the picker into the wagons; and, by bringing the wagons in from the field, it saves running through a corn dump or elevator into a truck which we find is much more satisfactory than where the corn is run through too much machinery which shells and wastes quite a lot of corn.

IOWA 939

A hybrid which is way down the list in Central Illinois but one which in some northern parts of Nebraska, Iowa and Ohio does well. This shows one hybrid may do well in one section of the country but very poorly in another.

Iowa 939 is an early hybrid. Medium sized stalk and ear. Rather rough type. Soft and good for feeding. \$6.00 per bushel for large or medium flats. Have only these two grades.

CERTIFIED 201

A good hybrid which is new to many, but one which we have grown for four years. Grows rather tall, but standability is very good. A full season corn requiring in most sections 120 days to mature. Usually one ear to stalk. Has very dark green foliage, rich yellow ears, 10 to 12 inches long. For price see inside back cover.

SHORT CLOVER SEED CROPS

Dr. O.S. Aamodt of the USDA says, "This years production of alfalfa is 60% of the goal, Red clover 50%, Alsike 61% and sweet clover 70%." With such shortages the sooner you get these seeds, the better position you will be in to make your normal seedings.



RED CLOVER

There is not only a short crop of red clover, but most all old seed has been sold or seeded. For three years when clover seed was cheap, many farmers stored up clover seed and last spring they sold all this 1939, 1940, and 1941 crop seed, which leaves most all farmers without seed and the sooner they get this seed bought the better for them. Out of these short seed crops we have to share a part of them with our allies, who have already taken millions of pounds of seed. Early this season we had large stocks of red clover seed, but most of this has been sold to our wholesale trade.

During the first World War we sold red clover for \$36.50 per bushel wholesale and much was retailed at \$40.00 per bushel. With sweet clover insects ruining the sweet clover in some sections, it is going to make a heavier demand for red clover.

Dr. Burlison says, "Red Clover is the "key crop" in this war time food production program. Clover hay and pasture is needed to produce meat and milk. Clovers also make blue grass pastures more productive.





Clean clover seed, magnified 9 times.

This shows the root system of Grimm alfalfa. A three-year old plant. 194 stalks of hay growing from one plant.

MAMMOTH CLOVER

In some sections where sweet clover can no longer be grown successfully Mammoth clover will be used as a fertilizer. Mammoth clover is much better as a fertilizer than medium red, but not so good for hay. Is too coarse and only produces one crop, maturing about two weeks later than medium red, and then usually dies. This is one reason why mammoth is no good for pasture. Late in the season during August and September this mammoth clover has matured, dies and leaves you nothing for pasture.

Mammoth clover will do much better on sour, acid soils than medium red. Mammoth usually sells for \$1.00 per bushel more than medium red, but are fortunate in having a good stock of this and you will note our price is \$1.00 less, for the same quality.

ALSIKE

More alsike clover should be used in pasture and hay mixtures. Alsike makes very fine quality hay, also very palatable. Matures along with timothy hay and greatly adds to its feeding value. Alsike seeds about 50% further than medium red. About twelve acres can be seeded with a bushel of alsike. This year we have some of the best alsike we have ever seen, 99.50% or better pure, no thistles and free of other noxious weeds. Alsike from some of the northern states has been carrying in thistles to the corn belt states, moreso than any other clover and we would warn you to be very careful in buying alsike from sections which are badly infested with Canada thistle, as it is almost impossible to separate these two seeds.

Alsike usually sells at from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per bushel more than medium red. This year you will notice our price is about the same. For price see price list enclosed.



SWEET CLOVER

Prospects for a good crop looked good during the summer, but with heavy fall rains and strong winds, much of the crop was lost and what was saved does not look so good, but the germination is fairly good and this is what counts.

With no nitrogen fertilizers to be had everyone can manufacture his own nitrogen by growing sweet clover. An acre of a good stand of sweet clover will produce as much nitrogen as 16 loads of manure, contains as much phosphorus as is contained in 113 pounds of phosphate. All of these much needed plant elements for only \$1.25 an acre, and you get some good fall pasture. With almost a surety of much "grape calaspis" damage in some sections, much sweet clover seed should be used, especially at the low price. During the other World War sweet clover sold at \$24.00 per bushel wholesale.

Dr. W.L. Burlison, Agronomist, Illinois College of Agriculture, in a recent article says, "On the Aledo soil experiment field for example, the long time yield of corn on untreated rather productive land, a four year rotation was 58 bushel per acre. When sweet clover accompanied by the use of limestone was utilized with green manure, the long time average yield increased to 76 bushel per acre and the past four year average to 99 bushel per acre."

Every crop rotation should include the best adapted nitrogen furnishing legume at least one-fourth of four year period. Legumes should be allowed to stand over. Not only should legume crops be used, but all farm residues, such as straw, corn stalks and all manure.

With no nitrogen commercial fertilizers available this year it is necessary that we grow as much of our nitrogen requirements as possible and the only way this can be done is grow more legumes. With the harvesting of enormous crops the past year we have greatly reduced our supply of nitrogen. Every farmer can have a nitrogen factory on his own farm by sowing clovers.

White blossom sweet clover has become more and more mixed with yellow blossom and we no longer guarantee the white blossom we sell to be free of yellow blossom. It is almost impossible to tell these two seeds apart and even though it does have yellow blossom in it, this does not hurt it, in fact believe it is a good thing to have a mixture of 75% white blossom and 25% yellow blossom. The yellow blossom makes a much heavier growth near the ground, has more stems and leaves than the big white. Often times you think you have received all yellow blossom, this early in the season, but two or three weeks later the yellow blossom has faded away and you get another crop of about pure white blossom at this time. This way you really get two crops growing on the same land, which makes it much better for pasture or fertilizer.



Noxious Weed Seeds Found in Clover, Alfalfa and Other Farm Seeds.

KEY TO CUT OF WEED SEEDS

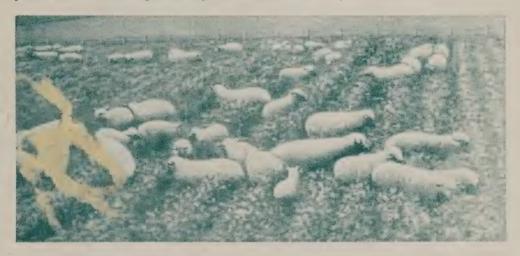
1, bracted plantain; 2, black seeded plaintain; 3, rag weed; 4, ox-eye daisy; 5, red clover; 6, catmint; 7, crabgrass; 8, field dodder; 9, sorrel; 10, dog fennel; 11, chickweed; 12, lamb's quarter; 13, green foxtail; 14, prickly sida; 15, vervain; 16, madder; 17, yellow foxtail; 18, clover dodder; 19, heal-all; 20, yellow trefoil; 21, spurge; 22, curled dock; 23, lady's thumb; 24, buckhorn; rounded facegroved face, shown in 29; 25, mustard; 26, alsike clover; 27, ox tongue; 28, pigweed; 29, buckhorn; 30 Canada thistle; 31, campion; 32, wild geranium; 33, pepper grass; 34, camomile; 35, mallow.

YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER

Yellow blossom seems to be much hardier than any other sweet clover. Every year we find more and more yellow blossom in the white blossom sweet clover, and now it is impossible to get pure white blossom, nor do we claim to have pure white blossom sweet clover. If you have had a hard time getting a stand of big white, or Grundy County sweet clover, we suggest you try yellow blossom and you will be surprised at the results, however no sweet clover of any variety will do well on sour soil. Better spend some money first for lime and then put on sweet clover. Note our low price on yellow blossom sweet clover.

GRUNDY COUNTY SWEET CLOVER

This is a dwarf white variety sometimes called Crystal white clover. Developed in Grundy County several years ago. There is a very very short crop of Grundy County sweet clover this year. Not as good for fertilizer as the "big white" or "yellow blossom", but has some advantages in some sections. On rich black land, especially where seeded with wheat, it is better as it does not take the crop nearly as quickly as the "big white" or "yellow blossom." For price see price list enclosed.



More good feed can be produced for sheep and hogs with rape than anything you can grow.

RAPE SEED

For many years we were large importers of rape seed. Now we contract for the growing of our rape seed in Idaho and Washington where climatic conditions seem to be ideal for the production of rape seed and produces just as good seed as any Holland Dwarf Essex we ever imported. More rape seed should be seeded. Few people realize the value of rape as feed. Has a food value equal to alfalfa for a pasture for hogs and sheep. We have some of this good rape seed this year which tests 99.80 pure and shows a germination of better than 95%. Price small lots \$.15 lb.

50 to 100 lbs. 12.00 cwt. Over 100 lbs. 11.00 cwt.

RYE GRASS

Rye grass to many farmers is something they know little about. In Europe rye grass is one of their principal pasture grasses but most of the rye grass grown in this country is an annual and often reseeds and comes up year after year. Rye grass makes the quickest growth and where you want pasture in a short time we suggest you use quite a lot of rye grass in your mixture. Also good to sow where you want a permanent pasture, sowing about 10 pounds per acre with other grasses. One of the best grasses for a nurse crop and this is one reason why rye grass is often used in lawn mixtures. Price small lots....\$.15 lb.

25 to 100 pounds 12.00 cwt.

CLOVER MIXTURE

We recommend this mixture as one of the best buys in our catalogue. Every year we sow 200 to 300 acres of this mixture and seldom have a failure. If one clover does not do well, another may do well and make up for it. Most all our land is black swamp land, well limed, so both the sweet clover and alfalfa does well, as do the other clovers. We sow this mixture on wheat or oat ground, preferably wheat as it gets an earlier start. Let it grow until late October or November and then plow the heavy growth under for corn the following year. Had one field of oats the past year which made 92 bushel per acre, and we cut a ton per acre of good stubble hay, from the same land. It is seldom we cut these spring seedings, but pasture off late or plow under late in the fall.

There are times when we can buy mixed seeds which we use in this mixture, much

cheaper than we can buy straight clovers.

In seeding our own fields we always use a mixture, as we find a mixture does much better than any single clover. By using this seed we make these mixtures at a lower price than you could buy the seed and mix it. Made up of good seed, well recleaned. Our Clover Mixture consists of the following:

15-lbs. Red Clover

10-lbs. Alsike

15-lbs. Sweet Clover 10-lbs. Alfalfa

10-lbs. Hulled and scarified Dodder Free Lespedeza

60-lbs. to bushel \$13.00

PASTURE. MIXTURE

Every year we have calls for mixtures which will make a good pasture in a short time. This is simply out of the question as there is no way of producing a good pasture in a short time. We give you the following which is as good a mixture as we know how to make, which is as follows:

6-lbs. Red Clover

5-lbs. Alsike

8-lbs. Sweet Clover 15-lbs. Timothy

10-lbs. Rye Grass

6-lbs. Hulled and scarified Korean Lespedeza

Price (50 lbs. to bu.)

\$7.00 bu.



Clover mixture. Note the wonderful growth.

It may be you have some spots in the field which will not produce the Sweet Clover as well as other parts on which it will do well. The same is true of the other seeds. We sell this 50 pounds to the bushel and would recommend sowing a bushel on seven or eight acres.

You will notice in our pasture mixture this year we are including 10 pounds of Rye Grass to a bushel. We have had many people who sow a pasture mixture that want pasture just as quickly as possible. Rye Grass will come up earlier and produce more pasture than any grass we know of. The cost is not great and will furnish pasture while the later legumes and grasses are coming on, SCALECIDE

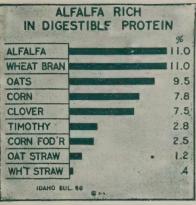


We are distributors for Scalecide in this section, buying by the car load. Once used, always used, as a complete dormant spray. The delayed dormant spray with Scalecide controls scale of all kinds, aphis, pear thrips, leaf miner, case bearer, leaf roller, bud moth and canker. In addition to this the use of Scalecide year after year greatly invigorates the tree. Does not injure even the eyes. No burning, is non-poisonous, saves half the cost of spraying. Does its entire work in 30 minutes. Is not affected by rains like Lime-Sulphur. No clogging of sprayer.

WE GUARANTEE that, if you will divide an orchard, your worst or best, in two parts equal in general condition, and for three years, spray one part with Scalecide according to our directions and the other part with lime-sulphur, giving the same summer treatment to both parts, the part sprayed with Scalecide will be better than the part sprayed with lime-sulphur-in the judgment of three disinterested fruit growers-or we will refund the money you have paid for the Scalecide.

Scalecide Prolongs the Life of Your Sprayer

Price: 50-gallon barrel \$22.50; 30-gallon barrel \$16.00; 15-gallon drum \$10.00. In addition to these prices a deposit of \$3.00 for 50 gallon, \$2.50 for 30 gallon and \$2.00 for 15 gallon drum is required, to be paid back to you on return of drum. 10-gallon can \$8.50; 5-gallon can \$5.00. Freight prepaid to your station on above quantities. Special prices on large lots. One gallon cans \$1.35; 1 quart can 50c.



ALFALFA

Alfalfa The Wonder Crop - The Mortgage Lifter

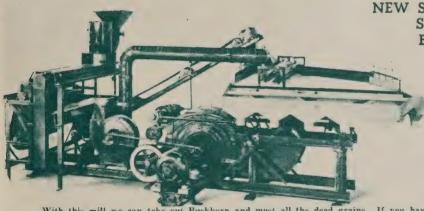
An acre of good Alfalfa will make more profit than anything else you can grow. Three acres of corn and one acre of Alfalfa makes more beef than four acres of corn and you are building up one-fourth of this acreage by growing Alfalfa. You are growing your own protein in Alfalfa which is the highest food element you have to supply. The chart at the left shows Alfalfa hay contains as much digestive protein as a ton of wheat bran. You can easily grow 31/2 to 4 tons of Alfalfa hay to an acre which figures, at the price of bran per ton, makes an income of over \$100.00 per acre.

Alfalfa is the most palatable hay you can grow. The cow will eat more of this than any other legume, and every other animal and fowl on the farm will eat Alfalfa hav and thrive on it. There are 222 lbs. of digestible protein in a ton of Alfalfa hav from inoculated seed while only 142 lbs. of protein in a ton of Red Clover hay which has been inoculated. Be

sure to inoculate all legumes, especially Alfalfa. It not only increases yields but adds nitrogen to the soil and increases the protein content of the hay.

For best results, cut Alfalfa when about one-third of it is in bloom. Young Alfalfa plants will not stand crowding by weeds, but after the plant has secured a start will crowd out many weeds. In fact, a heavy stand of Alfalfa will do much toward killing out Canadian Thistles.

In seeding Alfalfa we recommend seeding without a nurse crop. Of course, you will have some weeds. If you are going to sow Alfalfa in the spring, sow it just as early as the danger of heavy freezes is past. In the sprnig of the year there is usually plenty of moisture to get the Alfalfa started, and by seeding early, the Alfalfa has made sufficient root growth to go down where there is moisture and will not dry and burn up by the heat of July and August as Alfalfa often does when seeded in May.



NEW SUTTON STEEL & STEEL COMBINED BUCKHORN AND GRAVITY MILL

The greatest mill made to finish cleaning seeds. Will remove noxious weed seeds no other mill will separate. This mill installed at Peoria. We have same kind at San Jose. without the buckhorn attachment.

With this mill we can take out Buckhorn and most all the dead grains. If you have good clover seed, medium or mammoth containing buckhorn we will clean it up for \$1.00 per bu, in small lots, or 85c per bu, if you have 25 bu, or more. This mill will also remove green foxtail, or pigeon grass from clover and alfalfa. Dodder and Dock machine. We also have installed at Peoria one of the new Rice Dodder and Dock mills. If you have clover or alfalfa seed containing these noxious weed seeds, we will remove them for \$1.00 per bu.

COSSACK ALFALFA

Of all the different varieties of alfalfa, we believe the Cossack to be the best. Cossack is more winter hardy, wilt resistant and will produce more hay of good quality than any other variety. One of the greatest advantages of Cossack is its wilt resistance. A large majority of the alfalfa fields now soon become infested with bacterial wilt, turns yellow, leaves drop off, seems stunted, and in a year or so dies. This is one reason why soil should not be used in inoculating new fields. When you inoculate the soil from the old field, you inoculate with bacterial wilt. Use Kelly's pure culture for inoculating all legume seeds. Inoculation pays the cost many times over. For prices see price list

GRADES OF CLOVERS, ALFALFA, TIMOTHY, ETC.

In grading seed we get several grades, some of which we do not offer for sale. Most of

our machines make three to six grades. Some of these grades are discarded altogether.

K. B., stands for Kelly's Best grade, which is always the best of the crop, usually 99:50 or better pure, plump berry and the best color seed. Often reclean this grade to 99:75 to 99:90 purity. If we buy a carload of seed from the producing sections which shows a 99:50 purity. we run it over our mills again no matter how high the purity is. By so doing we know exactly what the entire carload is.

"F. V." stands for Full Value grade, which is our second grade seed and is about equal to the average seed offered for sale. Purity usually 98% to 99%. Will show a few more brown

seed and some smaller berries, but is real good seed.

"G. V." stands for Good Value, which is just what the words "good value" really signifies. Good value for the money. Color not as bright and grains somewhat smaller. The germination is some lower. Purity 95% to 98%. Well recleaned and very few weeds and will pass all State seed laws.



HARDY NORTHWESTERN ALFALFA

Most of our supply this year came from Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma produced about as much seed as all the other alfalfa producing states combined, but we do not sell any Oklahoma and very little Kansas, preferring to buy seed produced farther north. Most of this Kansas and Oklahoma seed was used up in last falls seedings, which leaves very little alfalfa of any origin to be had and we wonder where the supply will come from for July and August seedings.

For many years we bought thousands of bushels of good alfalfa seed from Nebraska, which, in the central corn belt has done exceptionally well. This seed is free of noxious weeds, hardy and produces a good quality of hay. All U.S. verified origin. For price see

price list enclosed.

MONTANA GRIMM

Grimm alfalfa has always been one of our specialties. Sorry this year the early freezes ruined most all this good hardy seed. Much of the seed which is being offered is very poor color and germination. We are unable to accept any orders for Montana Grimm this vear.

DAKOTA NO. 12

A very hardy variety of alfalfa, even hardier than grimm, in fact, rates second only to Cossack. Have never had, in all the 35 years we have been in the seed business enough Dakota No. 12 to last through the season and this year will be no exception. Most all the supply of Dakota No. 12 comes from the northern sections where the crop was ruined by early freezes. Produces an abundance of fine quality hay. Supply limited. For price see price list enclosed.

SUDAN GRASS

Sudan grass seed is another short seed crop. Prices are some higher than last year, but a small field of sudan grass will furnish an abundance of feed and make a pasture in a very short time. Best to wait until the ground warms up, as sudan belongs to the cane family, is a hot weather plant and the seed will not germinate unless the soil is thoroughly warm. Sow 12 to 15 pounds per acre and in sixty days you will have a good pasture. Sudan seeded in cow peas or soy beans for hay, helps make a heavier tonnage and improves the quality of hay by furnishing sugar to the feed. Price: 25 to 100 pounds \$.09 lb.

KOREAN LESPEDEZA

The lespedeza crop in the northern producing sections such as southern Illinois, south ern Indiana and Missouri, was almost completely ruined by the early freezes.

Korean lespedeza is certainly a great benefit to southern sections where adapted, on poorer type soils, or where soil is starting to erode, but for the good black lands of the northern corn belt we do not recommend it, however it does pay to put it in a clover mixture and we always use some in these mixtures. Lespedeza is an annual and like all other annuals takes until late summer before it produces much feed, but during the latter part of August, up until it freezes, (when many other grasses have matured or burned up,) lespedeza comes to the rescue making good fall pasture. We recommend when seeded alone, 12 to 15 pounds per acre. We also recommend buying only hulled and scarified lespedeza. Most all lespedeza contains much dodder and the only way it can be cleaned is to have it hulled, scarified, and run over a dodder mill. Often lespedeza contains 20 to 25% ragweed before it is scarified and cleaned, and most farmers have enough ragweed on their farms without buying it. For price see price list enclosed.



SOY BEANS

We have sold in the past for seed purposes more than a million bushels of soy beans. We started selling soy beans when few people knew anything about them, farmers buying one-half bushel or so, planting them in the corn, thinking they would feed the corn plants and help fertilize the corn plant, as well as make some feed in the fall when the corn was shucked and the cattle turned in the field. At that time sold soy beans for as much as \$10.00 per bushel. These old varieties were Mongol, A.K., Hurlybrink, Manchu and black and brown beans. We now have newer and better beans such as Chief, Illini, Dunfield, Muckden and Richland, which were not heard of at that time.

We handle large quantities of soy beans at as low a cost as anyone. We have two houses where we take in thousands of bushels, handling them like wheat or oats, storing them in large bins holding 2,500 to 4,000 bushel each. We have equipment where these are cleaned and sewed up, with practically no handling except the sewing of bags with an electric machine.

1942 SOY BEAN CROP

At the time we write this catalogue, December 22, millions of bushels of soy beans are still in the fields. Some covered deep with snow and doubt if any of these beans will be fit for seeding purposes. In many sections north of us, a large part of the crop in central Illinois, central Indiana, southern Ohio and southern Iowa were badly frozen. The freezes coming about 25 days before normal frost dates and fully 40 days ahead of the time for such low temperatures. Looks as though this is going to make a serious shortage of seed beans in many sections, especially the later varieties, such as Chief, Kirkbride, Illini and Manchu, the best yellow varieties.

CHIFF

A new bean developed by Dr. Woodworth of the Illinois Agriculture Station, the man who developed the Illini soybean. This is a yellow bean similar in many respects to the Illini, but a better bean. Stands up better, yields better, pops out less than any other bean we know of. Also stands wet weather better. Grows a little taller than Illini and three or four days later. Most outstanding is the added yields.

Germination on this variety will not be high on account of some of the later pods being frozen. Most chief beans will be low in germination. For prices see price list.



This is a picture of a 75-acre field of Chief beans taken on Thanksgiving Day. Sixty days previous to this time these beans stood weeks and weeks of rain totaling about 17 inches, also several strong winds. Note how they still stand up in excellent shape and the beans showed little effect of all this moisture and wind.

ILLINI

The leading soy bean produced in Illinois for several years. Up to this year Illinois produced more than 50% of all the soy beans produced in the United States and from statistics up to this time it looks as though Illinois has produced about 40% of all the soy beans produced in the United States this year, and we would judge 70% of all these beans produced in Illinois were of the Illini variety.

Illini is an excellent combine bean. Stands up well, in fact has a peculiar ability of becoming erect after the leaves have dropped off, even though the wind and storms have blown them down earlier in the season. Medium early maturing. Priced according to germination. For prices see price list enclosed.

RICHLAND

A comparatively new bean to many. A very early bean used where wheat is to follow beans. This year these beans were all matured, combined and in our seed house before the first freezes came and show a germination of around 95%. Are bright, dry and of excellent quality. Some of these Richland beans made as much as forty bushel per acre. This bean like other very early varieties usually does not grow as tall as the later varieties, but this year was an exception and they grew rather tall, the season being ideal for this variety of beans.

While the Chief has received a "black eye" by the early freezes this year, we still believe it is going to be the coming bean and for the larger part of your crop we would recommend Chief beans. Richland has a place and we believe the best early bean. The Richland bean is a good combine bean, usually stands up exceptionally well. Will also stand a long time without popping out. Heavy burlap bags holding $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushel charged at 18¢ each or you can send bags.

MANCHU

Manchu is a little larger bean than Illini, has a black eye, whereas Illini has very little coloring around the eye. Years ago this was the leading bean but newer beans have taken its place. Farther north, out of the great bean producing section, Manchu seems to mature earlier and is still grown in large acreage. We have some good Manchu beans. If you prefer this variety better order them soon.

DUNFIELD

An Indiana Product, and one of our best soy beans. A light colored yellow bean about the size of Manchu. About five days earlier than the Manchu. A very good oil bean. Stands up well and some growers like it better than the Illini. For price see price list enclosed.

BLACK AND BROWN BEANS

Ebony, Wilson, Peking, Sable and Virginia. Most of these later varieties were too badly frozen in our section for us to offer as seed beans. With the heavy dockage most all farmers had to take last year on black and brown beans, we doubt if there will be very many seeded in the large soy bean producing sections. Some of the yellow beans are taking the place of black and brown beans for hay. Farmers mow enough around their fields, opening up for the combine, to furnish enough soy bean hay.

Be sure to inoculate all soy beans with Kelly's soy bean inoculator. Costs but little and very essential to growth and productivety. For price see page 22.

COW PEAS

We are near one of the largest cow pea producing sections of the U.S.A. A big section along the east side of the Illinois River, which is sandy soil and ideal for the production of good cow peas. There are practically no straight varieties produced in our section. Most all mixed varieties consisting mostly of Brabhams, with Whippoorwills, New Eras, Clay and Red Rippers. This year the quality is excellent. Most of them threshed without rain. For prices see price list enclosed.

PEAT MOSS

For many years we imported large quantities of peat moss from Europe. Now we find we can get just as good peat moss from Canada and reaches us in much better condition. We sell both horticulture peat moss and for poultry litter. When you are through with this peat moss in your brooder or poultry house, it makes a very good fertilizer. Horticulture peat moss supplies humus at the lowest possible cost. With the shortage of nitrogen fertilizers of all kinds, we advise the use of more horticulture peat moss.

PRICE: Full bales, either horticulture or poultry......140 lb. Bale \$3.50. Horticulture peat moss in heavy card board boxes weighing about 85 pounds, price \$2.50

SEED OATS

Seed oats for many years have been one of our specialties, usually selling from 25,000 to 40,000 bushel a year. This year we had heavy rains at harvest time which discolored all our oats. This was while they were still standing, we cut dry, are heavy weight and show good germination, but do not look so good.

Usually we have five or six varieties, but this year we put out mostly all the new Marion oat which we have found from previous years was the best oat we could plant. In the past have sold many Columbia, State Pride, Gopher, and Iowar, but this year only offer four

varieties.

We are one of the largest handlers of seed oats in the United States. Have about 30,000 bushels on hand at this time. We had more acreage of oats certified in Illinois than any other grower.



MARION OATS

A very resistant oat to both stem and leaf rust. This alone makes it a very desirable oat to plant as often the oat crop is greatly reduced by rust. Medium height, good straw, stands up well, a high yielder of heavy, fine quality white oats. The best variety for feeding or cereal use. This year we had a 35 acre field of Marion oats which yielded 92 bushel per acre and this was not a good oat year. Many fields did not make over 25 bushel per acre.

We had four fields of Marion oats, all of which stood up well compared with other varieties. Had a forty acre field of Columbia oats that went down so badly that we gave onehalf the crop to get it combined, as could do nothing with it with a binder. We cut all of our grain with a binder and thresh with our own threshing machine, which we use only on our own farms. In this way we do not get our seed mixed such as a threshing machine going from one farmer to another. Also have much better quality than if combined. PRICE: Up to 25 bushel\$1.00 bu.

Bags holding 4 bushel 18¢ each.

TAMA OATS

This is the newest and best of the new Oats which were produced at Ames, Iowa, Experimental Station in connection with the United States Department of Agriculture. Marion, Boone and Tama are new Oats and three of the best varieties.

Sorry we have no seed for this variety to sell, but we expect to put out about 250 acres of this new Oat this season and should have several thousand bushels of Certified Tama Oats next year. Please do not forget this new Oat in planting your next year's crop.

CERTIFIED WISCONSIN STATE PRIDE No. 7



This cat is 4 or 5 days later than the Columbia, maturing about the same time as the Marion. Produces more straw than any other variety we have. While it grows rather tall, it usually stands up very well. The oats we have came from the Agricultural College, Madison, Wisconsin, a year ago last spring.

This shows Wisconsin State Pride No. 7 grown on one of our farms which was on very rich land. At the time this picture was taken, these oats were 65 inches high, but stood up perfectly. This is a variety we have grown for many years with excellent results and one we consider the best for an all-round oat.

Every bushel of Wheat, Barley or Oats should be treated with Ceresan. Increases yields from 2 to 5 bushels per acre. Much better to use than Formaldehyde which may destroy germination of your seed. Seed grains can be treated weeks in advance of seeding with Ceresan with no damage to the seed. Ceresan not only kills smut but kills styling and other seed-born diseases. stripe and other seed-born diseases.

Prices: lb. can, treats 32 bushels of grain, 80c;
5-lb. can, treats 160 bushels of grain, 83.25.



Ceresan Treated Seed Produces Bigger Yields.



Kelly's Inoculators

Inoculation of seeds is no longer a new thing and there is no need of taking up much space in our catalog regarding inoculation.

Some still inoculate by using soil, but this is very poor economy as they often carry the disease such as bacteria wilt to the new fields, inoculating it with this wilt disease which it soon destroyed.

It is much better at the price of pure inoculators, to buy pure inoculators which are absolutely free of any of these soil born diseases. We recommend for all small seeds, Kelly's Jelly Inoculator. On soy beans and cow peas, we recommend Kelly's Humbs Inoculator. Humus Inoculator.

Humus Inoculator for these Clovers and Alfalfa, same price. Kelly's Jelly Soy Bean Inoculator

5 bottles or more ..

Kelly's Humus Soy Bean Inoculator

This bacteria is grown in a moist, humus which proves ideal for this purpose. Some prefer this form of inoculation for soy beans as it is very easy to apply. Humus is a fine black dust form, just enough moisture in it for good growth of the bacteria. We do not recommend a dry inoculator as we have found from experience it is not the best. not the best

Kelly's Soy Bean Humus Inoculator Prices

10 bushel size. 1.00 30 bushel size. 2.00



BLACK LEAF 40

Is a powerful and effective insecicide which contains 40 per cent nicotine. A by-product of the to-bacco plant. Kills aphis, thripe, and leaf rollers. May be used as spray against all insects. Recommended against an insects. Recommended by florists and entomologists. The best thing to use on roses and shrubbery as it kills any insect that feeds on the leaves.

One of the new and best ways to One of the new and best ways to rid your chickens of lice is to paint your roosts with Black Leaf "40." Ounce paints 13 feet of roosts; 5 oz. 75 ft. and lb. 200 ft. Oz. bottle, 30c; 5 oz. bottle, \$1.00; lb. bottle, \$2.25; 2 lb. tin, \$3.25; 5 lb. tin, \$5.85; 10 lb. tin \$10.60.



HOT CAPS

Hot caps are minature hot houses which protect the plants from frost, wind and insects. These caps can be readily placed over plants with the use of a hot cap setter, a small steel tool, with which the soil can be placed firmly around the edges of the cap which holds the cap down.

These are made of a specially prepared paper which lets the light and sunshine through. Oftentimes crops can be marketed from ten days to three weeks earlier, thereby taking ad-

vantage of the earlier higher priced markets.

	8	
25	Hot Caps and Paper Setter\$.50
100	Hot Caps and One Light Metal Setter with Steel Tamper, complete	2.75
250	Hot Caps and Metal Setter and Tamper	4.00
1000	Hot Caps.	10.00
	Steel Setter and Tamper	1.50

Parcel Post or Express Prepaid.



CLIPPER MILLS

On account of the limited number of Clipper Mills which can now be made and which have to be shipped by local freight, we ask all owners of "Clipper Mills" to share their mills with their neighbors. A "Clipper Mill" should be on every farm, but now this work can be done by several farmers with one mill. Even though it does inconvenience you it is the only thing that can be done. Do not let this inconvenience prevent you from cleaning all the seed you plant. Weeds are increasing every year and millions of dollars are lost by weeds.

As Illinois distributors we usually sell about 500 mills a year. Our allotment this year will not be over 40 mills for

the year. We have been in the seed business 37 years buying seed cleaned over all makes of mills, but find the "Clipper Mill" to be the best mill made. PRICE: No. 1-B Clipper Mill with 12 sieves \$50.00

No. 2-B Clipper Mill, which has about 40% greater capacity than the No. 1-B

No more motors to be had for the duration.

SPRAYS

ECTICIDES A DUSTS

ACME



Acme Red River Potato Mix

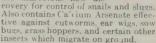
Dust or Spray. A scientific formula combining a pat-ented copper fungi-cide with quick-

cide with quick-killing arsenic. Kills potato bugs quicker drives off flea beetle and leaf hopper-prevents blight—stimulates foliage. Get top prices for your harvest.

4 lb. bag...75c 1 lb. hag...30c

Acme Bait-M with Metaldehyde

An attractive insect bait for plant protection. Contains metaldehyde, the marvelous new dis-



1½ lb...30c 4 lb...75c 15 lb...\$2.50

Acme Arsenate of Lead

The widest used arsenical insecticide. Safe on tender foliage for the control of chewing insects on fruit trees, vegetables,

tobacco, and many other plants Controls grubs in lawns.

1/4 lb., 20c 1 lb., 25c 4 lb. bag., 55c

Acme

Rotenone Garden Guard

For use as a spray or dust. Non-injurious to humans and warm-blooded animals, yet effective both by contact and as a stomach poison against an exceedingly wide range of insects. The killing ingredient is Rotenone



Contains no arsenic or fluorine compound. It is especially recommended for use on broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, and string beans (Mexican Bean Beetle.) A favorite of the housewife for the rose and flower garden. Controls lice, fleas, and mites on dogs, cats, birds, and chickens.

1 lb. sifter carton. 30c 4 lb. bag. 50c

25 lb. bag.\$3.00 50 lb. bag...\$6.00

Acme Paris Green

Strongest and quickestacting of all arsenical insecticides. Used on hardy foliage such as potatoes, cotton, tobacco, and in

insect baits where extreme measures are necessary.

14 lb...50e 5 lb...\$2,25 14 lb...\$5,00

Acme Stop

A sticky tree banding compound for use on compound for use on trees, shrubs, and vines



trees, shrubs, and these to prevent insects from crawling up to destroy foliage. Simplifies the spraying problem later. A gummy, sticky oil mass retaining stickiness over a long period. Easily removed from hands and tools with kerosene seeked elect. soaked cloth.

6 oz...30c 1 lb...50c 10 lb...\$4.50 5 lb... \$2.50

Acme Bordeaux Mixture

Prevents large losses caused by blight, rot, mildew, scab, anthracnose, etc. Stimulates plant

growth, increasing the harvest. Almost every kind of vegetable, fruit, and shrub can be improved by Bordeaux spraying.

1 lb.....25c

4 lb..... 65c

ACME

Acme Ant-Kill



Most effective for control of all honey-dew loving ants. Eliminates the whole colony. Syrup is sold with only safety

cup on the market. Fully covered by U.S. patents.

Cottage Set . . 60c Jr. Set . . 35c 2 oz. bottle . . 20c Pint..75c

Extra Cups...10c



Acme Lime Sulfur

Astandard 33° Baume lime and sulphur con-verted into a dry pow-der having all the effec-tiveness of a liquid

3 oz. collapsible tube......30c

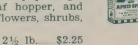
product when dissolved in water. For dormant spraying against scale, peach blight, leaf curl, and twig borer. For summer spraying against scab, soot. blotch, red spider, and mite.

1 lb....25c 5 lb... 25 lb. drum.. \$3.50 ..\$1.15

Acme Aphis Spray

An improved nicotine spray combining a soft spray soap with Black Leaf 40. As a contact spray controlled tests prove it to be more effective against a wide range of soft bodied sucking insects than any other contact spray. Mixes easily with any kind of water. Complete directions found with every package. Recommended for aphis (plant lice), thrip, leaf hopper, and many more hardy insects infesting rose bushes, flowers, shrubs, vines, bushes, and threes.

12 oz..... 90c





GARDEN SEED SITUATION

NOT GOOD FOR 1943 As badly as garden seeds will be needed, we are sorry to say there will be a shortage of some of the best garden

seeds. With the short-

age and rationing on much of the canned goods, every one should plant a large Victory garden this year. Grow your own food, or you may be short. With a shortage of meat, eggs, cheese, butter and other oils and fats, every one should grow, and can as many vegetables as possible.

Out of the short garden seed crops, we must share with our allies to whom millions of pounds of seed have already been shipped.

We must not only produce enough food to supply 130 million people in the U.S.A. but 500 million people in Europe, Asia and Africa.

Note we are again offering seed by weight, where you get from three to five times as much as in the small packets.

If you have more seed than you want to plant, give it to some one who can use it. Not a pound of garden seed should be wasted this year. Food we must have to win the war, and food will help to write the peace.

Note and compare our low prices per pound with others. NO GARDEN SEED ORDERS FILLED FOR LESS THAN .50

BEANS

Rows should be about 2 ft. apart. Seeds covered $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. Plant 3 to 6 inches apart according to size of beans, 2 lbs. plants 100 ft.; 60 lbs. to acre. Beans are very high in protein, furnishing the most protein at less cost than any kind of vegetable you can grow.

BUSH GREEN BEANS BOUNTIFUL. Maturing in 55 days. Desirable home and market garden sort. Particularly valuable for early shipping. Pods light green, 6½ to 7 in. long. Stringless, brittle, dry seeds straw yellow. Lb., 25c; 5 lbs.,\$1.00;10 lbs., \$1.90.

FULL MEASURE. 60 days. Unsurpassed for home and market garden. Plant large, very productive. Green pods, 6 to 7 in. long. Round, fleshy, brittle, stringless, fine grain.

Seeds reddish brown mottle with buff. Lb., 25c; 5 lbs.,\$1.00;10 lbs., \$1.90.

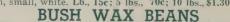
GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD. 60 days. One of the best for home and market Plant large, very productive; pods medium green, 6 to 7 in. long. garden. Good canner. Stringless. Seeds yellowish brown. Lb., 25c; 5 lbs.,\$1.00,10 lbs., \$1.90.

RED VALENTINE. 60 days. Good home and market variety. Pods medium green, 4½ to 5 in. long, semistringless, brittle, fine grain. Seed purple reddish speck-led with buff. Lb., 25c; 5 lbs.,\$1.00;10 lbs., \$1.90. TENDER GREEN STRINGLESS GREEN POD

Best variety for home and market gardens.

Plants large, thrifty, very productive, pods medium green, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, almost $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide and equally thick. Very fleshy, stringless, strictly grained. Lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.90

EARLY MARROW PEA. Hardy, very prolific. Pods 4 inches long. Dry bean, small, white. Lb., 15c; 5 lbs., 70c; 10 lbs., \$1.30



WEBER WAX 55 days. A good shipping variety, e. Yellow pod 6 inches long; seeds plants thrifty and productive. brown. Lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 85c;;10 lbs., \$1.60.

TOP NOTCH GOLDEN WAX 60 days. Our best home garden variety, also good canner; plants small, productive. Yellow pod. 4½ to 5 inches long. Brittle, stringless. Seeds white splashed with violet, carmine and purple. Our own growing. Lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.0010 lbs., \$1.90

DAVIS STRINGLESS WAX 58 days. Good home and market bean. Plants small, heavy producer over long period; pods golden

yellow, 4½ inches long, stringless, fine grained, tender. Seeds black. Lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.60.

PENCIL POD WAX. 65 days. A good market gardener's and trucker's variety. Plant large and thrifty, very productive over long period. Pods bright yellow, 51/2 to 6 inches long. Stringless, brittle, fine grained. Quality unexcelled; seeds black. Lb., 25c; 5 lbs.,\$1.00;10 lbs., \$1.90.



Pencil Pod Wax

POLE GREEN PODS

KENTUCKY WONDER or OLD HOME-STEAD. 72 days. Unexcelled for home and market garden. Excellent climber, thrifty, productive; pods green, 9 to 10 inches long, nearly round, very fleshy, brittle and tender. Seeds dun colored. Lb., 25c; 5 lbs.\$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.90.

DWARF BUSH LIMAS

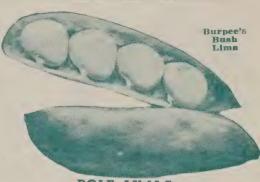
BURPEE'S BUSH LIMAS. 75 days. Plants large, fairly productive, pods large, 4 % to 5 inches long. Usually con-tain 4 large flat beans. Dry beans. large, flat. white. Lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.40; 10 lbs., \$2.50

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA (Potato Wonder

Limas). 75 days. Plant large, erect, very productive, pods 4 to 4½ inches long. Contains three to four seeds, large, which is the contains three to four seeds, large, white contains three to four seeds, large, white contains three to four seeds, large, white contains the contains three to four seeds, large, white contains the contain

beans large, plump, white. Seed very scarce this year. Lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.40; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

HENDERSON'S BUSH (Baby Lima). 65 days. Plant medium large, fairly productive, pods 3 in. long, containing 3 to 4 seeds. Dry beans, white. Lb., 25c; 5 1bs. \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.90.



POLE LIMAS

KING OF GARDEN. 88 days. Good climber, very productive; pods 6 inches long, containing 4 to 5 beans, seeds large, thick, white. Best Pole Lima. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

LARGE WHITE LIMAS. 90 days. Very productive; pods 5 to 5¼ in. long, usually 4 beans, flat, white. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

SEIBERT'S EARLY LIMAS. 80 days. Early and dependable for home, market gardening and canning. Pods 5 inches long, seeds large and thick. White. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.25.

GARDEN BEETS

CROP SHORT

No vegetable will give you more pep than beets. In ract, any vegetable that is highly colored contains many vitamins. Sow at rate of 1 oz. to 100 ft.; rows 20 in. apart. Seeds should be planted about ½ in. apart, or better, sow rather thick and thin down to ½ in.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN. 55 days. Splendid home and market garden sort. Medium top, flat globe shape with small tap root. Very dark purplish red. Oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 50c ; lb. \$2.00

DETROIT DARK RED. 55 days. Best beet you can grow for table, home and market garden, shipping, also

canning. Tops small, roots globe shape, very dark blood red. Oz. 15c; 14 lb. 50c; lb. \$2.00

EARLY WONDER. 50 days. Table, home and market sort. Tops small, roots flat, globe shape, purplish red. Oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 50c; lb. \$2.00

> EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN BLOOD TURNIP. 45 to 50 days. Best for sowing for early market. Dark red. Oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c: lb. \$2.25



SUGAR BEETS

For sugar manufacture or stock feeding. 10 to 15 inches long; 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Oz.10c 1/4 lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75

MANGEL WURZELS. Give an immense yield. Valuable stock feed. Plant early in the spring, rows 24 inches apart. 10z seed plants 100 ft. 5 lbs. per acre.

GOLDEN TANKARD. Heavy cropper, easily harvested, roots large slightly cylindrical, light gray above ground, taps orange yellow. Price, 0z., 15c; 1/2 lb., 50c. 1b., 51.75 50c; lb., \$1.75

MAMMOTH LONG RED. Roots very large, long spindle shape, straight and lick. Oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 50c; lb., \$2.00 thick.

SWISS CHARD (Lucullus)

makes very best greens, plants grow erect, stalks rounded Leaves crumpled, and finely ribbed, foliage deep green. Oz., 15c: 1/4 lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50



Copenhagen Market Cabbage

CABBAGE

Sow in beds and transplant in rows. Plant 15 inches apart, rows 28 inches apart. One ounce seed will produce 4,000 plants. We can furnish Holland grown cabbage seed of some varieties. If you desire this let us know.

BARLY VARIETIES

COPENHAGEN MARKET. 65 days. Splendid for early market and shipping. Short stem, round heads, 6 to 7 inches in diameter, interior clear white, of excellent quality. 1/2 02. 10c; 02., 25c; 1/4 lb., 65c.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. 62 days. Very early variety. Heads pointed and firm. Usually 7 inches long. 5 inches thick, weight 2½ lbs. Price, ½ oz., 10c; oz., 25c; ½ lb., 60c.



Early Jersey Wakefield

GOLDEN ACRE. 65 days. Best early cabbage, specially favorable for early marketing and shipping. Short stem Heads uniformly round. 6 inches in diameter, weight 3 lbs Similar to Copenhagen but several days earlier. 1/3 oz., 15c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 75c.

MIDSEASON VARIETIES

GI.ORY OF ENKHUIZEN. 80 days. Good kraut cabbage, also splendid for home and market gardens. Heads very large, 8 to 9 inches in diameter. Usually weight 6 to 8 lbs. Stems medium short. ½ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c. STEIN'S EARLY FLAT DUTCH. 90 days. Heads large and flat, firm and keep well. Similar to late Flat Dutch. Earlier and heads a little smaller. ½ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c.

WISCONSIN ALL SEASONS (Yellows Resistant.) 90 to 95 days. Valuable substitute for the regular All Seasons in localities infested with "cabbage yellows." Chiefly used for kraut; also valuable for winter keeping. Heads large; commonly 10 to 12 inches across, 8 inches deep, and weigh 9 to 10 lbs. Similar to, but a trifle coarser and more variable in form than standard All Seasons. 1/4 02., 15c; 02., 25c; 1/4 lb., 85c.



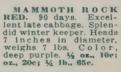
Danish Ball Head

LATE VARIETIES

DANISH BALL HEAD. 95 days. One of the best late cabbages. Plants medium size, short stem, large head, 8 to 9 inches across. 6 to 7 inches deep. Weighs 7 to 9 lbs. Very firm. One of the best keepers, keeping favorably in storage until late February. Price, ½ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; ½ lb., 50c. PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH. 105 days. Very large late cabbage. Popular for home and market gardens. Good keeper, large flat deep heads, 12 to 14 lbs. Firm and good quality. ½ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; ½ lbs. 50c.

WISCONSIN NO. 8, 100 days. Yellows resistant. Flat late cabbage for storage, shipment and kraut manufac-

turer. Strain developed by the University of Wisconsin. Heavy yielder on land infested so bad with yellows that other varieties fail completely. Heads large globe shape, very firm. Weighs 7 to 9 lbs., excellent quality and will keep until late spring. ¼ oz., 15e; oz., 40e; ¼ lb., \$1.00.



CHINESE CABBAGE

(Often called Celery Cabbage)

WONG BOK. Heads 8 to 10 inches tall. Broad, firm, well blanched; tender and of excellent quality. ½ oz., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c.

CARROTS

Healthiest vegetable that grows. Contains more iron than any vegetable, contains elements your blood needs. Grow them in carrots, cheaper than buying from the druggists. Plant ½ inch deep; rows 20 inches apart. Sow thick and thin down to 2 inches. I ounce will sow 100 ft.

CHANTENAY. 70 days. Early variety, good yielder, roots deep reddish orange, 5½ to 6 inches long. 2½ inches thick. Stump rooted. Flesh deep orange. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c; ½ lb., 75c

DANVERS HALF LONG. 75 days. Very productive. Home and market garden sort. Also good shipper. Roots deep orange, 6 to 7 inches long; ¾ inch thick, Blunt end. Flesh bright orange, crisp and tender. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c; ½ lb., 75c

OXHEART. 75 days. Good keeper; roots scarlet orange. Broad, blunt and heart shaped. 4½ to 5 inches long. Pkt., 10c; Oz., 25c; ½ lb., 80c

14 lb., 80c RED CORE CHANTENAY. Distinct improvement over the common Chantenay especially in color, texture and quality of flavor. Flesh and core reddish orange, fine grained, sweet delicate flavor.



1b., 50c.



Danvers Half Long

SWEET CORN

Very short crop much frozen and much of the crop lost by late harvesting.

Special Prices on Larger Quantities by Express or Freight

GOLDEN BANTAM. 85 days. A good yellow variety. Very productive, commonly bearing 2 ears. Eight rows, uniform ear. Rich golden yellow, tender, sweet and splendid flavor. Lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 90c.

GOLDEN CROSS. Hybrid. Greatest advance in Sweet Corn since the Golden Bantam was introduced. Bright yellow, 12 rows, very productive, only 6 days later than the Golden Bantam. Very resistant to Bacteria Wilt. Price, ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00

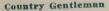
WHIPPLE'S EARLY YELLOW. 80 days. One of the best early yellow varieties. Mature in 80 days. 10 row, very hardy, more wilt resistant than the majority of early varieties. Grows medium height, sweet and very fine flavor. Lb., 15c; 5 lbs., 70c.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. Large late variety. 110 days. One of the best for home and market garden and the best of any variety for canning. Ears 7½ to 9 inches long, grains solid and irregular rows, shoe peg shape. Lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 90c; 25 lbs., \$4.00.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN HYBRID. Standard late variety. Valuable for canning. Ears 8 inches long, 14 to 20 rows, grains deep, white, sweet and tender, remains in table condition for a long time. Ready in 105 days. ½ lb., 20c Lb., 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50



Golden Cross Hybrid



IOANA

87 days

Originated by Dr. E. S. Haber of Iowa State College. Productive and highly resistant to wilt. Tall plants with broad leaves. Ears 7½ to 8 inches long. 12 to 14 rowed, cylindrical. Light yellow kernels. Excellent variety for home gardener or canner. Has proven more resistant to adverse conditions than Golden Cross. ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00

CELERY

It will do you as much good to eat celery as to take the majority of medicines. Seed should not be planted more than ¼ inch deep and furnished with an abundance of water. Set plants 8 to 12 inches apart.

GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING (New Type). Standard market and shipping variety. Blades medium, fine stalk, 20 to 24 inches tall, leaf stalks thick and solid, blanches readily. Sweet nutty flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

GIANT PASCAL. Matures late. Desirable for home and market gardens. Large and compact. Stalks long, thick and solid. Unsurpassed rich nutty flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25.



Golden Self Blanching



Davis Perfect

BOSTON PICKLING. A good pickling and slicing sort. Medium dark green, black spined, 6 to 7 inches long. 60 days. Oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75

CHICAGO PICKLING. Valuable pickling and slicing variety. Medium green. Black spine. 6 to 7 inches long, uniform size. 60 days. Oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; Ib., \$1.50

DAVIS PERFECT. Best slicing variety. Also valuable for shipping. Dark green. White spines. 9 to 11 inches long, tapered at both ends. Very few seeds, which makes seed higher priced. 68 days. Oz. 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50

CUCUMBERS VERY SHORT CROP

Do not plant until soil becomes thoroughly warm. Cover seed 1/2 inch, plant in hills 3 feet apart, rows 5 feet, 6 to 8 seeds, thin to 3 or 4. 1 oz. will plant about 100 hills. 2 lbs. to acre.

EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE. Excellent for home garden, market garden and shipping. Dark glossy green, 8 to 10 inches long. Blunt. very uniform. 66 days. Oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 50c; lb., \$2.00

IMPROVED LONG GREEN. Most popular one of the best for home garden. Good slicer. E green, black spine, 12 inches long. Few seeds. days. Oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 75c; lb., \$3.00 Dark

STRAIGHT & CUCUMBERS. A long white spine variety. When matured runs about 8 inches long and 1½ to 2 inches thick. Mostly a shipping cucumber but good for home garden as it makes one of the best slicers. This cucumber won the All American in 1935. Price: 1 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 85c; lb \$3.75

ENDIVE

BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN. Crispness and tenderness make this unexcelled for salads. Broad leaved, twisted and waved. Bright green. Inner leaves form a fairly solid cluster. Oz., 10c; ½ lb.,

GREEN CURLED ENDIVE. Leaves finely di-

vided, giving a rosy appearance. Center blanches to delicate white. Very hardy and vigorous. Good for fall and winter use. Oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

LARGE GREEN CURLED. Good home garden ariety. Bright green. Leaves tinted with rose. variety. Bright green. L. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.



Black Beauty Egg Plant

EGG PLANT

A semitropical plant which requires continuous warm weather for best results. Seeds germinate slowly. Should be started in hot bed. Young plants should be shaded from the sun and sprayed with Paris Green as a protection from potato bugs. I oz. will produce 1,500 plants.

NEW YORK PURPLE SPINELESS. This is the best variety and most popular. Very vigorous and productive. Large size, fine quality, smooth. Plant yields 4 to 6 large fruits. Dark purple color. Firm, meaty, excellent quality. ½ oz., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

BLACK BEAUTY. Earlier variety than New York Purple. Thicker and broader. Glossy black purple color. Lasting quality. ½ oz., 20c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

KALE

Member of the cabbage family. Widely grown for greens. Cultivate same as cabbage. Best after light frost. 1 oz. will produce 5,000 plants. Cultivate

DWARF GREEN CURLED. Popular home garden sort. Exceptionally hardy. Finely curied, large pearly white leaves. Much used for garnishing and greens. Oz., 20c; 1/4 oz., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

frosts improve the quality. Densely curied leaves which grow feet high. Oz., 20c; 1/4 oz., 65c; 1b., \$2.00.

LETTUCE

A very healthful vegetable, high in vitamins, and contains much iron. Easily grown and more should be used. Saw in rows 15 to 18 inches apart; cover not more than 1/2 inch deep. 1 ounce plants 100 ft. pounds to the acre.

NEW YORK No. 12—For many years a standard iceberg type for market, with solid cabbage heads, light green leaves, slightly curled on the outer edges. Stands heat well, good producer. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$.10; Oz. \$.20; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$.50;

ICEBERG. 82 days. Very popular for home gardens. Tender heads, thin leaves. Wavy light green leaves tinged with brown. Heads very large, hard, and white inside. Crisp, very sweet and good quality but not buttery. 1/2 oz., 5c; oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON. Early, dependable in all parts of America. Plant large, compact, broad frilled light green leaves, crisp texture, splendid quality. ½ oz., 5e: oz., 10e; lb., \$1.00.



LETTUCE — Continued

SIMPSON'S EARLY CURLED. Also known as White Seeded Simpson. Our best leaf lettuce. Very hardy, early and dependable. Light lustrous green leaves, crisp good quality. 1/2 02., 5c; 0z., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c; lh., \$1.00.

GRAND RAPIDS. Best forcing variety. Very early. Hardy. Disease resistant. Best for greenhouse forcing. Solid, light green leaves, large and broad. Very tender and sweet. 1/2 02., 5e; 02., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

PRIZEHEAD. Very early, quick growing. Popular for home garden. Loose leaved. Outside leaves tinged red, inner leaves green. ½ oz., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.



MUSKMELONS CROP ALMOST A FAILURE

Few products of the garden give as much fine eating as ripe, sweet melons right from the vine. Easy to raise. 1 oz. will plant 100 hills. 2 lbs. to the acre.

IMPROVED HALE'S BEST No. 36. A beautiful melon which matures in about 82 days. A really good melon to eat: one of the most popular cantelopes. Excellent for shirping. While primarily a shipping melon, it has many fine qualities which make it ideal for roadside market and home gardens. Price: Oz., 26c; ½ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00

EARLY OSAGE. 64 days. Standard variety, of splendid quality for nearby markets and home use. Melons 6 to 7 inches in diameter, almost round, with shallow furrows, spare shallow netting. Flesh very thick, salmon-orange, fine grained, sweet and aromatic. Oz., 20c; ½, 1b., 65c; 1b., \$2.00.

HALE'S BEST No. 112. Some larger than the Improved No. 36. A little later melon. Adapted to roadside market selling and for bulk hauling in trucks. Mostly too large to pack in crates. Flesh thick, deep salmon. Flavor sweet and of fine eating quality. Because of its firm flesh, it holds up and keeps longer than other Hale's Best. Price: Oz., 20c: ½ lb., 65c: lb., \$2.00



HALES BEST JUMBO. A very large type of Hales Best. Thick meat, few seeds, a good shipper and a good road side melon. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz .15; 4 oz .50; Pound \$1.75.

HEARTS OF GOLD. Morrill stock. One of the most popular medium size melons. Small, early variety, ripening in 100 days. 5 to 6 in. in diameter, orange salmon color, exceptionally thick, and fine flavor. Oz. 20° ; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65° ; lb., \$2.25.

HONEY ROCK. A new melon. One of the very best for roadside market. Shape is nearly round and heavily netted. 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Rind dun slate color, very tough. Will stand up better than any other melon we have to offer. Flesh rich salmon color. Sweet and spicy. Early medium, 90 days. Oz., 15¢ ½ 1b., 90¢; 1b., \$1.75.

HALES IMPERIAL. Very resistant to mildew, good shipper, thick meat, salmon flesh, small seed cavity, heavy netting, faint rib, excellent flavor. 1 oz. 20¢; 4 oz., 65¢; lb., \$2.00



WATERMELONS

Twenty-five cents spent for watermelon seed will produce enough melons for the entire season. Any home gardener can have delicious fruits, fresh from the patch, from the first of August until freezing weather. 4 oz. plants 100 hills. 4 lbs. to the acre.

TOM WATSON. The old-time melon. A long smooth melon, dark green skin, vine hardy, vigorous and productive. The largest long melon you can grow. Oz., 10e; ¼ lb., 25e; lb., 75e.

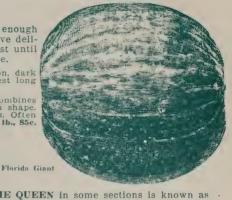
STONE MOUNTAIN. Best large melon on the market. Combines extra large size with earliness and quality. Melon round in shape. Very dark green color. Unexcelled for sweetness and juiciness. Often weighs 50 to 60 lbs. Matures in 95 days. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

FLORIDA GIANT. Very large, dark green melon. Flesh firm, red and of excellent quality. A vigorous productive melon. Popular for long distance shipping. One of the most popular new melons we have to offer. Genuine Florida Giant produced by the largest watermelon seed producer in the United States. Price: Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

IRISH GRAY. Especially valuable for distance shipping. Fruits large, oblong, uniform, light graying green rind, flesh bright red, seeds white. Oz., 10c; 14 lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

KLECKLEYS SWEET OR MONTE CHRISTI. The home garden melon. Dark thin green rind, long oval fruit, usually weighs 25 to 35 lbs. Ripens in 105 days. Oz., 10e; 1/4 lb., 25e; lb., 75e.

HALBERT HONEY. Our best all around Melon. Especially good for home use and market gardeners. Long melon similar to Kleckley's Sweet. Green, with bright red heart, very crisp and sweet. Free of stringiness. Oz., 10c; ¼ 1b., 25c; 1b., 85c.



DIXIE QUEEN in some sections is known as Cuban Queen. A new melon which is an enormous yielder, vines are vigorous, melons in form are round to oval, skin striped light and dark green. fruits are of good size, flesh bright red, crisp and splendid quality and good shipper. Seeds small white, and very few in each melon, one pound of Dixie Queen seed will plant as much ground as two pounds of Stone Mountain or other large seeded melons. Early maturing, 85 days, 30 to 40 pounds. Special prices: Oz., 10c; ½ lb., 30c; lb., 75c

MUSTARD

Okra

TENDERGREEN. Rapid and vigorous growth, narrow spoon-shaped leaves, standing longer than most varieties without shade. For home garden as well as shipping. Oz., 5c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED. Large light green leaves tinged with yellow, crinkled and flattened at the edge. Upright, slightly spreading plant. Very vigorous growing and good quality. Oz., 5c; 1/4 lb., 20c; lb., 75c.

OKRA

DWARF, LONG GREEN POD. Especially adapted for home gardens. Pods remain in fine condition for

cooking and canning until quite large. Long, fluted, dark green, very good quality Oz., 50; 1/4 lb., 150; lb., 50c.



Giant Southern Curled Mustard

ONIONS VERY SHORT CROP

VERY SHORT CROP

No other vegetable probably is used in so many ways as onions. Whether cooked alone or with other vegetables they are equally desirable. As an appetizer they have no superior. A row or two of onions in a home garden will furnish a supply from midsummer until the following spring. Plant shallow, ¼ to ½ inch deep, in rows 15 inches apart. ½ oz. will plant 100 ft. row. 5 lbs. to the acre.

RED ONIONS

RED WETHERSFIELD. One of the earliest best known red onion. Even in poor soil it produces heavily. Large, flat, thick, deep purple red skin. One of the best keepers. ½ oz., 20c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

southport RED GLOBE. Also one of the best keepers. Large, medium early, smooth, deep purplish red skin. Fine grained and tender. 1/2 oz., 20c; oz., 30c; 1/4 lb., \$1.20.



A truckload of fine Cuban Queen Watermelons

Along the Eastern side of the Illinois River, 20 miles from San Jose, hundreds of carloads of melons are grown every year. Gow Peas and Watermelons are the main crops.

ONIONS — Continued **Yellow Varieties**

AUSTRALIAN BROWN. Extra long keeping onion, remains crisp and firm until spring. Medium early and a sure cropper. Reddish brown, sweet mild flavor. I oz., 30c: 1/4 lb., \$1.00

EBENEZER. Mildest flavored variety of all onions. Best for home use. Very productive. Large smooth flattened, yellow skin, maturing in 90 days. Keeps hard and sound all winter. ½ 02.. 20c: 02.. 30c: ½ lb.. \$1.00

PRIZETAKER. One of the largest of the late main crop sorts. Yellowish brown skin, mild flavor. Very productive, good keeper. ½ 02., 20c: 02.. 30c: ½ lb.. 80c.

20c: 02. 30c: ¼ lb., 80c.
SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE. Main crop
variety. Similar to Southport Red Globe except
yellow color, little larger and matures later.
½ 02., 25c: 02. 50c: ¼ lb., \$1.25.
SWEET SPANISH. (This is the
large yellow onion so often seen in
market.) Riverside strain. Grows
very large, yellowish brown color.
Excellent flavor. Often grows to
weigh 2 lbs. Delicious mild flavor.
Good keeper. ½ 0z. 25c

Champion

Moss Curled Parsley



White Portugal

White Varieties

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE. One of the best onions we have to offer. Abundant yielder, large size. Medium early White, firm, mild flavor. 1/2 oz., 25c; oz., 40c; 1/4 lb.. \$1.50

WHITE PORTUGAL or AMERICAN SIL-VERSKIN. A good flattened white onion. When young often used in salads because of its fine flavor. Medium early variety, medium size, excellent keeper. 1/2 oz. 25c; oz. 40c; 1/4 lb., \$1.20



Very slow germinating. Require considerable moisture. Sow as early as practical. 1 oz. sows 100 ft. row. 3 lbs. per acre.

Hollow Crown
Hollow Crown
wariety. Smooth, white flesh, tender roots
growing 8 to 15 inches long. Sweetness and
enderness increased by moderate freezing. 1/2 oz. 1/2 oz. 1/2 b., 35c 1 lb.,

ALL AMERICAN PARSNIP—A new parsnip we strongly recommend for market gardeners. Roots clear white, fine texture, small core, medium size, shoulders wide with a deep crown. Price $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$.10; Oz. \$.20; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$.50; Lb. \$1.65.



Besides its value for flavor and garnishing, is considered a real food as it contains a large amount of iron so necessary for health. Leaves may be used green, or dried crisp and then rubbed to powder and kept in bottle. Parsley seeds, like parsnips, are very slow in germinating.

(HAMPION MOSS CURLED . Very handsome, rich deep green with finely colored leaves.0x., 10c; ½, 1b., 30c; 1b., \$1.00

DOUBLE CURLED Vigorous, compact grower, one of the most popular varieties. Deep green color, densely curled leaves that look like a rose. Unusually effective for table use. Ox., 10c; ½ 1b., 30c; 1b., \$1.

PEPPERS

l oz. produces 750 plants.

CALIFORNIA WONDER. Thickness of flesh alone, which is often % in., places this sweet pepper above all others. It is crisp and juicy without a trace of pungency. Vigorous grower, heavy yielder. Blocky fruits that become as large as 5 inches long and 4 inches wide ¼ oz., 15c; oz., 40c; 4 oz., \$1.00

GIANT CRIMSON. Plants large and thrifty. Fruits large, 4 to 5 inches, deep green becoming crimson. Mild and sweet. 1/3 oz., 15c; oz., 35c; 4 oz., \$1.00.

BELL or BULLNOSE. Earliest pepper of Bell type. Combines both weet. Medium size. Square fruits, deep green, scarlet when ripe. Combines both hot and 10c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 85c.

PIMENTO. Second only to California Wonder in thickness and quality of flesh. Excellent for stuffing and canning. Medium size. Glossy green, amber red when ripe. 1/3 oz., 10e; oz., 25e; 4 oz., 75e.

RUBY KING. Excellent for home, market garden and shipping. Plants vigorous, upright, prolific; fruits large, 4½ to 5 in. long, 2½ in. in diameter. Slightly tapered. ½ 02., 10c; 02., 25c; ½ lb., 75c.

WORLD BEATER. A very large thick walled pepper. Excellent quality and fine shipper. A cross between Chinese Glant and Ruby King. Mild, very productive. ½ 02., 10c; 02., 35c; ½ lb., \$1.00



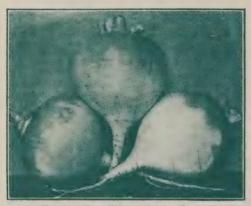
California Wonder

TURNIPS

For summer use sow early in the spring. Rows 12 to 15 inches apart. Plant seed ½ inch deep. Sow for winter use about the 20th of July. Do not seed in hot dry dusty soil as seed will lose germination within a few days and you will think the seed is no good. Better wait until you have plenty of moisture or dampen the ground and cover with burlap for a few days to hold the moisture.

PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF TURNIP. Very important home and market garden turnip. Top very small, erect and compact. Roots flat, becoming 5 inches in diameter and half as thick. Flesh clear white. Fine grained. Mild. Reaches table size in 45 days. Oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN. Table size in 40 days. Standard home and market garden sort. Tops small, strap leaved. Roots flat. Red above ground, white below Entirely white. Produces small amount of seed. Oz. 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



Purple Top White Globe Turnip



Purple Top Strap Leaf

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE. Table size in 45 days, full size 70 days. Standard home, market garden and shipping sort good for table use, also for feed. Tops medium. Compact strap leaf. Roots globular shape, smooth, purplish red above ground and white below. 5 to 6 inches in diameter. White flesh, fine grained. Oz.,15c; 6 inches in diamete 1/4 lb., 15e; lb., 50e.

RUTABAGAS

Although closely related to the turnip and same in value and uses, Rutabagas are different in many ways. They grow much larger in size, firmer in flesh and flavor. Better adapted for storage use. If kept cool and sufficiently moist to prevent wilting they remain in prime condition all winter.

AMERICAN PURPLE TOP. Best rutabagas for table use and stock feeding. Small top, short neck. globe shape, large size, fine quality and keeps well. Oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 30c; lb., 51.00

POP CORN

SOUTH AMERICAN DYNAMITE. very large grain popcorn, also large ear. Pops to enormous size. Ears often 8 to 9 inches long. Dark yellow color. A high yielder, often producing two ears to a stalk. Price, ½ pound, 10c; pound, 15c; 5 lbs., 75c, postpaid.

AUSTRALIAN HULLESS, TOM THUMB, also called Squirrel Tooth. White, ears short and thick, often two or three ears to a stalk. Almost hulless, no hard centers, very tender. The finest eating pop-

corn. Price, 1/2 lb., 15c; pound, 25c; 5 lbs., 85c, post-

paid.
GOLDEN QUEEN. A medium sized ear, yellow color, grains round on top, which makes a smooth ear, fine grained and tender. Best yellow popcorn. Price, ½ lb., 15c; pound, 25c; 5 lbs., 85c, postpaid.
MINHYBRID POP CORN. A Hybrid pop corn which was developed by the Minnesota Agriculture College, which we have sold for two years and has given wonderful results. We have never sold a pop corn which gave such universal satisfaction as this Hybrid. Just as much difference in Hybrid pop corn as Hybrid field corn. Price postage paid. ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c.

CELTUCE

A new plant from far off western China, brought to this country in 1938.

Good either cooked or eaten raw. Belongs to the lettuce family, but is different in its growth and uses.

The young leaves may be eaten as a salad, but its chief value is in its central stalk. As a raw vegetable, cut the stalks into 4 or 5 inch lengths, split length wise and eat as you would celery or carrots with salt or mayonnaise.

Celtuce is easy to grow. Forms a rosette of light green leaves which may be used when young as greens. In 90 days the central stalk is ready for use. A healthful vegetable to grow. Price, Packet .15; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz 30; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz .40; One oz .75.





Large Yellow Pumpkin

PUMPKIN

3/4 lb. to 100 hills. 3 to 4 lbs. per acre.

LARGE VELLOW or CONNECTICUT FIELD. Largely grown in cornfields for stock. Moderately fine gra and. Highly flavored. Fairly good for pies. Fruit weighs 20 lbs. and of rich deep orange color. Oz. loc: \(\frac{1}{1}\) lb. 25c: lb. 75c.

POT IRON or MAMMOTH KING. Largest pumpkin ever introduced. Even known to yield 100 tons to acre. Oz. 10c; \(\frac{1}{4}\) lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

SUGAR or NEW ENGLAND PIE PUMPKIN. These are just the right size for home use. Fruits weigh about 7 lbs. Produces abundantly. Matures in 75 days. Thick skin. Finely flavored, good keeper. Oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 35c; lb. 75c.

SWEET CHEESE or KENTUCKY FIELD. Standard large pumpkin for canning and for stock feed. Heavy producer, fruits very large, flattened, 12 to 15 in. in diameter, 8 to 10 in, deep, flesh extremely thick, deep salmon yellow. Good quality. Oz. 10c; lb. 65c.



Little Marvel

Improved Stratagem

PEAS

Plant in rows 24 inches apart, 1½ inches deep, smooth varieties best for planting early. Wrinkled varieties more sensitive to cold weather. 1 lb. plants 100 ft. row. 90 lbs. to 150 lbs. to acre.

Early Varieties

FIRST AND BEST. As the name implies it is one of the first and best peas. Good for gardeners and shippers as it ripens pretty much at the same time which makes all at two or three pickings. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs.\$1.00;10 lbs.

ALASKA. Extra early round pods, 2½ inches long, to 8 peas; ready for use in 55 days, 2½ to 3 ft. tall Seeds small, round bluish green. Lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 90c; 1 \$1.85

AMERICAN WONDER, Important early dwarf variety, days. 12 to 14 inches high. Dark green. Very protetive. Wrinkled green pea. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.00;10 ductive. lbs. \$1.90

ibs. \$1.90 GRADUS. Wrinkled Pea. Early and of high quality. 3 to 3½ ft. tall, pods 4 inches long, 5 to 9 large peas, ready to use in 55 days. Very sweet and tender. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

100 FOLD. Large pods on dwarf vines. 18 to 20 inches tall, pods 4 inches long, 6 to 8 large green peas; ready to use in 80 days. Creamy Yellow color, wrinkled. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

LAXTONIAN OR BLUE BANTAM. A little earlier than the other dwarf large podded peas. Considered the best of its class. Pods often more than 4 inches long. Contains 8 dark green peas of the finest quality. Seeds are large, wrinkled. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.00. LITTLE MARVEL Similar to the Little Gem. Best main crop pea of dwarf variety. Early, only about 5 days later than the earliest variety. 18 to 20 inches high. Pods 3 inches long. Medium size peas, very tender and sweet. Seed scarce, squarish, green color. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25.

LAXTON'S PROGRESS. Uniform in size, Large.

LAXTON'S PROGRESS. Uniform in size. Large dark green pods. Borne in abundance. Well filled. Extra large tender pea. Creamy yellow seeds, wrinkled. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25.

American

Midseason Varieties

ALDERMAN. The dark green vigorous vines grow
4½ to 5 feet tall and are very productive. The pods
are the largest of the commercially grown varieties,
often 5 to 5½ inches long, broad with tapered end, and rich dark
green in color. They hold 7 to 9 peas of the largest size and finest
quality. The seeds are green, wrinkled and pear-shaped. 75 days.
Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

TELEPHONE. The vigorous vines with large light green leaves
are 4 to 4½ feet tall beautiful for the production.

TELEPHONE. The vigorous vines with large light green leaves are 4 to 4½ feet tall, heavily loaded with large well formed pods, often 5 to 5½ inches long. These are light yellowish-green and normally contain 8 to 10 large peas of delicate light green color and unexcelled quality. Dry seeds are large, pear-shaped, wrinkled and green. 73 days. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

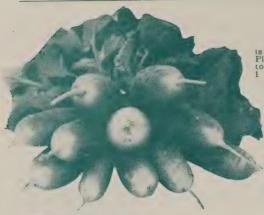
Late Varieties

IMPROVED STRATAGEM. Also known as Potlatch or Prize-winner. The vine, about 2½ feet tall, bears large pods of the Telephone type. These are ready for use in 77 to 80 days. Large, squarish seeds are wrinkled and green. Lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

PEAS—Edible Pod

These varieties have all the sweetness and flavor of fresh green peas. When the pods are partly filled, they are prepared like snap beans; when the seeds have developed, they are eaten as shelled peas.

MELTING SUGAR. One of the best known edible pod varieties. Large broad pods, 4 to 4½ inches long, often curved or twisted; when young, stringless, very tender, and richly flavored. The vines, 4 to 5 feet tall, produce an abundance of pods. Seeds medium large, round, and amooth; color creamy-white and yellow. 70 to 75 days. Lb. 25e; 3



French Breakfast

WHITE STRASBURG. One of the best summer varieties for home and market garden. Roots 5 inches long, 1½ to 2 inches in diameter. Flesh firm and crisp. Mild flavor. 40 days. Oz., 10e; ¼ 1h., 35c; 1h., 90c.

RADISHES SHORT CROP

Radishes are very easy to grow. A vegetable which is found in every garden. Ground should be very fine. Plant 1/2 inch deep. rows 8 to 12 inches apart. In order o keep a continuous supply replantings should be made. oz. plants 100 ft. row. 10 to 12 lbs. per acre. Plant 4

CRIMSON GIANT. Home gardeners desiring a radish of more than two bites will find it in this variety. Crimson roots, largest of early round radish. Flesh crisp, Remains in perfect condition for several days. 02., 10c; 1/4 lh., 30c; lb., 85c.

color. Oval shape, thread like tap roots. One of the most desirable table radishes. 25 to 30 days. Os., 10e; 14 lb., 35e; lb., 85c.

ICICLE. Clear white roots growing to length of 6 table radishes, and are especially mild. Favorite home and garden variety for many years. Oz., 10c; 1/6 lb., 35c; lb., 75c.



Scarlet White Tip

Winter Varieties

The early varieties should be sown midsummer This is really a long growing radish. The or fall and winter use. Store in cool place.

CHINESE ROSE OR SCARLET CHINA. Deep rose color, 4 inches to 5 inches long, broader t the base. Stub root. Small tap root. Flesh is white, fine grained, and crisp. Oz., 10c; at the base. Stub r 1/4 lb., 25e; lb., 85c.

LONG BLACK SPANISH. Splendid keeper. Root 8 to 9 inches long, 2 to 24 inches in diameter. Skin somewhat rough. Black. Flesh white. Very firm and crisp. 55 days. Oz., 10c; 1/4 lb., 25c; lb., 80c. White





In recent years people have learned how to cook spinach properly and find it is very appetizing. It is a very important source of vitamins and included in nearly all health menus. Breeders have succeeded in producing a larger leaved variety, more succulent and remaining in condition much longer time. Sow in rows 16 to 20 inches apart, thin down to 5 inches. In cooking use only the water which clings to the leaves after it has been washed thoroughly and keep tightly covered. Cook only a short time and do not let stand before serving. Ounce to 100 ft. row, 8 lbs. to acre.

KING OF DENMARK. Intermediate between the smooth leaved and blistered type. Leaves, large, medium, dark green in color. Low growing and quickly producing a heavy crop. Remains in condition one to two weeks. Oz. 15c:

None to be had.

SPINACH — Continued

spinach under cultivation. Grows rapidly and remains in good condition a long time. Leaves are large, slightly crumpled, succulent and tender. Excellent home garden spinach. Oz., 10c: 1/2 lb., \$1.00.

Sunflower

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN. Giant sized heads, 10 to 15 inches in diameter. Sometimes produces 1,000 lbs. of seed per acre. Soil and cultural requirements are like those of corn. 1 lb. 10c; 25 lbs., \$2.00.

LONG STANDING BLOOMSDALE. Remains long time in condition for using without going to seed. Even in hot weather. Compact, dark plant with crumpled rounded large thick leaves. Matures second early and very desirable for planting in succession. Oz. 10c: ¼ lb., 35c: lb., \$1.00



SQUASH -Summer Varieties

Unlike winter squash, they are good only when young.
Practically worthless if cooked after shell is hard.
Botanically they are not a true squash but they
have become known by that name through long

Se. EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP. Patty Pan or Cymbling, is one of the names of the well known variety. Plant is bushy, bears creamy white patty shaped fruits, smooth and richly flavored. The flesh is milk white, firm, smooth and richly flavored. Most popular for summer use. ()z., 10c: 4 oz., 25c: 1b. 86c. 85c.

MAMMOTH SUMMER CROOKNECK. HAMMOTH SUMBER CROWNED AND HOME, BY HOME, MARKET SAID AND HOME SQUASH.
Fruits becoming very large. 18 to 24 inches long, 4½ inches thick. Neck curved. Skin rich orange-yellow warted. Oz., 10c; 4 oz., 25c; lb., 85c.

Winter Varieties

DELICIOUS. As a standard of excellency this squash is worthy of the place in any home garden. 8 to 10 lb. fruits, heart shaped, dark green. Sometimes mottled with gray green. Bright yellow. Flesh very thick, firm and fine grained. Tender, sweet and richly flavored. Ripens in about 103 days and keeps well. Oz., 10c;

flavored. Ripens in about 103 days and keeps well. 02, 10c, 44, 1b., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

HUBBARD. Surpassed in quality only by Delicious. Most widely known of any winter squash. 12 to 14 lb. fruits, perfected in 100 to 110 days. Round warted, dark green color, fine grained and richly flavored.

Oz., 10c; ½ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

TOMATOES

No other cultured plant bears so long and so productively. No other fruit brings with it greater health bearing elements. About six weeks after sown, plants should be transplanted, being careful of frost as tomato plants are very tender and easily killed. Ounce produces 2,500 plants.

BREAK OF DAY TOMATO. The best early tomato, produced by Dr. Pritchard of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Wilt resistant, Globe Shape, rich scarlet color. Very productive. Flesh smooth, firm and of excellent quality. ¾ oz., 10c; oz., 25c; 4 oz., \$1.00. EARLIANA. Particularly valuable for home garden and early market. Superior in earliness and quality. Medium size, globe shape, deep scarlet, rather firm, smooth. 65 days. ¾ oz., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ 1bc., 75c.

14 lb., 75c. JOHN BAER.

76.

JOHN BAER. One of the best varieties. Particularly adapted to northern sections. Similar to Bonnie Best but a little earlier. Fruits bright deep scarlet, rather medium large. Flattened globe shape. 71 days. 4 oz., 10c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 75c.

MARGLOBF. The best general purpose tomato recently introduced. Particularly valuable for shipping. Definite disease resistance. Recommended for use in sections infested with Fusarium Wilt, or Nail Head Rust. Plants thrifty and heavily productive. Long bearing. Uniform solid fruit. Large globe shape, smooth, solid and of distinctive quality 1/4 oz. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb., 85c.



Break of Day

OXHEART. Large fruit variety, distinct appearance of good quality. Heart shape, rosy pink, solid flesh with few seeds. Single fruits often weigh 2 lbs. or more. 85 to 90 days. 4/ oz., 15c; oz., 40c; 4/ lb., \$1.25.

PONDEROSA. Also known as BEEF STEAK. One of the best for home use. Fruits deep purplish pink. Extremely large weighing 1 to 2 pounds each. Deep but flat Very fleshy with few seeds. Mild flavor. Matures in 85 days. 4/ oz., 10c oz., 25c; 4/ lb., 80c.

STONE. Particularly valuable for market gardener, trucker and canning. Heavily productive. Fruits uniform. Bright deep scarlet. Large, flat and deep. Smooth but solid. 4/ oz., 10c; oz., 25c; 4/ lb., 65c.

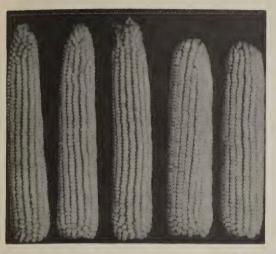
YELLOW PEAR. Fruits 2 inches long. Pear shape. 4/ oz., 10c; oz., 25c; 4/ lb., 75c. Phitchard (Scarlet Topper). Wilt resistant, of the type of plant known as self-topping or self-pruing. Midseason to latend a heavy cropper. Fruits globe-shaped deep scarlet, smooth and solid. A good home and market variety and very popular for shipping. 80 to 85 days. 4/ oz., 10c; oz., 25c; 4/ lb., 90c.



PLEASE USE THIS SIDE FOR GARDEN SEEDS

Write plainly

When do you want order shipped?Express Parcel Postenclosed					
In figuring ga on corn, be	arden seed costs please remember we pay postage or ans and peas in lots of 2 lbs. or more.	express of	n small seed	ls but no	
QUANTITY	NAMES OF ARTICLES WANTED	PRICE	TOTAL		
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Send all garden	seed orders to Kelly Seed Co., 116-118 S. Washington St	Amount Peoria, Ill.			



KELLY 380

A new hybrid, but one which in some sections out-yields all others. A very large single eared hybrid, rich yellow, medium smooth, grows medium height, dark green color. Stands a long time without dropping ears.

This shows 3 ears of ear parent on the left and two pollinators on the right which makes 380 hybrid. The cross between these two produces a fine ear of corn. This number does exceptionally well in north eastern Nebraska and is always near the top. A medium early corn maturing in 115 days. Order a bushel of this corn and plant it along side some of our competitors corn of the same number.

ILLINOIS 21

Illinois 21 has been grown for two or three years. We have had many calls for it, and this season we can furnish you some very fine Illinois 21 certified hybrid corn. Medium early hybrid adapted to Northern Illinois, Southern Half of Iowa and like latitude. Very fine looking ears, large, well filled. For prices see inside back cover.

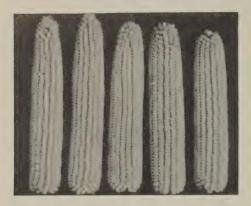
CERTIFIED ILLINOIS 374

An early hybrid adapted to sections as far north as 75 miles north of Peoria. In some of these sections this number has outyielded most all others. Medium sized ear; medium yellow color. Grows medium height. Matures in about 105 days.

For early corn or replanting, use Ill. 374. Please do not confuse this Ill. 374 which is very early corn, with our K 374 which is a medium late corn. For prices see inside back cover.



This is a picture taken in Nebraska this fall showing another type of farm land, adapted to other products. All Nebraska is not of this type. For twenty years have been traveling over Nebraska and find a lot of good land, some of the best we have ever seen and have been over about all the states in the United States. We sell thousands of bushels of hybrid corn which is planted on good Nebraska farms.



ILLINOIS 247

247 is a medium early hybrid, grows to a medium height, usually one large ear. Very few suckers. Dark green foliage, stands heat and drouth well. Good for sandy and thinner soils, but of course, like all other hybrids does better on rich land.

For two or three years, it has been up near the top in official tests. Very easy to husk, and a good feeding corn. For prices see inside back cover.

ROUND GRAINS

For two years we had terrible droughts which made hundreds of bushels of rounds. This year with the best crop we ever produced (much of it making 100 bushel or more) ears are all very large and with good pollination there are very few rounds and small flats, mostly all large flats which are the best to plant. However, we will have some rounds in all numbers and the first orders received will get them.

With proper plates you can plant rounds more accurately than any flats and will produce just as good a crop if round grains are as large as the flats. Small rounds and smallest flats are again discarded this year, as it does not pay any farmer to plant them. We want you to produce just as large a crop as possible. We are again, (the same as several years in the past) offering a set of plates free, for any standard make planter, which will plant these accurately with an order for five bushel or more of either large or medium rounds. For prices see inside back cover.

BUY KELLY'S HYBRID FROM YOUR LOCAL DEALER

If you have a local dealer give him your order for corn. If you do not have a dealer, write us and we will give you the nearest dealer's name and if we do not have a dealer near you, we will ship direct.

Our dealers usually carry a stock of the numbers best adapted to their section at planting time. Do not wait until planting time to place your order. Give him your order now and he will have the corn ready to deliver earlier in the season. If everybody waited to order their corn until planting time the majority of them would be without seed, as it is impossible to handle a lot of corn in a few days.

DEALERS WANTED

If there is no Kelly dealer in your section and you want to make \$50.00, \$100.00 or \$1,000.00 or more on the side, as many do, write us at once. If you are unable to act as our dealer, we would thank you to give us the name of a good reliable man who might be interested in selling our corn.

A bushel of K 374 like this, large or medium flat 7.75.

Corn is our greatest crop in the corn belt. Fattens our cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry. Used in making many products. We eat it and some fools drink it.

Kelly's Hybrids win all hybrid corn prizes at Schuyler, Nebraska corn show. Four first prizes. Fifty entries of competitors' corn.



SORTING OF CORN

The first sorting is when the corn is unloaded from the trucks. The corn is then elevated to the fourth floor where sorted on a long belt, 270 feet long, as you will notice on page six. From this belt is discharged into the receiving bins below. Here is where it gets a close sorting and examination, every ear being examined before it goes into the drving bins below.



The fourth and last examinations are made on another 270 ft. belt as it is taken from the drying bins to the sheller on the fourth floor.

You will notice all this corn is handled by gravity, the lowest possible cost, and can be handled in large quantities rapidly.

HAVE YOU EVER PLANTED OUR MIXED HYBRID?

If you have,no doubt you will be ordering more. If not, try some this year. These are all genuine hybrids. Comes off the same ears as the \$6.00 to \$7.75 corn. In husking late in the season when the corn becomes very dry, we have much shelled corn. We never put any shelled corn in the drying bins. We immediately grade this corn and put it in $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushel bags, in which it is dried and later graded just as accurately as any corn we have.

Our customers have found these mixed hybrids out-yielded most all other straight hybrids. In fact, most of the highest ten acre yields were made by planting four or five hybrids in the same field. These mixed hybrids bloom over a much longer period, (about twelve days) which often gives a much better set on the ear than a single hybrid which might bloom at a time when it is very hot, and have much better filled ears.

EARLY AND LATE MIXED HYBRIDS

Some of the early hybrids would be too early to plant in a section where late hybrids should be planted, so we have early and late mixed hybrids. On the price sheet hybrids from K-42 up are included in the early hybrids. From K-42 down, including K-42, goes in the late hybrids.

FEEDING HYBRIDS

Some hybrids are not good to feed, but good for farmers who market most of their corn. We have both kinds.

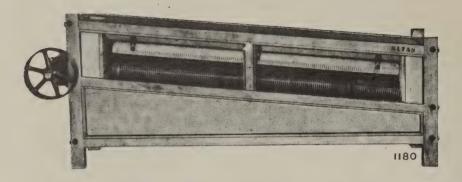
If you feed most of your corn, we recommend the following hybrids: K374 K 42 US 35 Ill. 247

Small cut of a big machine which makes wonderful separations.

Purpose of this mill given on middle of page 17.



Fosberg Gravity Mill



One of the new machines which we have installed for the sizing of all flats. This machine takes out all rounds leaving three perfect grades of flats. Machine is made up of cast iron rings ground down to one thousandth of an inch. They are special for making large flats, medium flats and regular flats.

MIXED HYBRIDS

Think of buying well graded high yielding Hybrid seed corn, germination 95% or better, at the following prices--

LARGE FLATS OR MEDIUM FLATS, \$4.75 BU. REGULAR FLATS OR MEDIUM ROUNDS, \$4.00 BU. LARGE ROUNDS \$3.50 BU.

We know this corn is worth more, almost a gift to you, so in order to pass this favor around, we limit your order to not over 50% of our mixed hybrids, as our stocks are limited. Get your order in early, to get a share of this bargain.

Freight prepaid to your station on 3 bus. or more. This price is as low as you can buy good open pollinated corn. Increase in the yield of our hybrid corn will pay for the corn several times over. Many of our customers tell us they produced the highest yields in 1942 with mixed hybrids. You will note on price list we have early and late mixed hybrids. From K-42 up is an early mix. K-42 down makes the late mix hybrids.

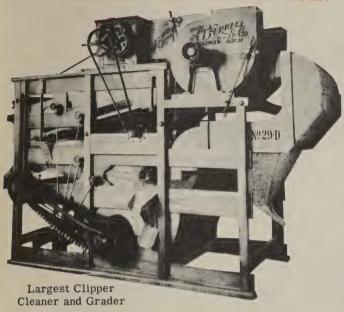
BE SURE TO BUY SOME OF THESE MIXED HYBRIDS

MIXED HYBRIDS OUT-YIELD STRAIGHT HYBRIDS

We have had several reports in the last two or three years where the Mixed Hybrids have out-yielded the straight hybrids, especially in a drouth season. There is a reason for this inasmuch as the Mixed Hybrids will pollinate over a period of 10 to 12 days whereas the straight hybrid will probably shed pollen under good conditions for 5 or 6 days. With the terrible heat we have some summers, and hot winds, much of the pollen is ruined, and results in a poor set on the ears. The Mixed Hybrid bloom over a longer period and a much better set has been secured.

"I want to tell you about the cornI grew this year. My crop averaged 85 bushel per acre which is about the largest yield for this community. K-374 and US-13 both yielded about the same. Everybody that looked at it said it was wonderful corn."--VERNON A. MATHIAS, HILLCREST FARM, WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND.

CLEANING AND GRADING CORN



We not only have buildings built for the drying, storing and shipping large quantities of seed, but also have the best machinery we can buy for the cleaning and grading of seeds.

The large clipper mills are used for the first two operations in grading corn, all corn run through at least two 29 D mills, with seives set differently. Years ago we did not grade corn at all, later only one of these machines was used and then we thought we had the corn graded to perfection. Now all corn is run through or over at least six machines. These machines costs thousands of dollars and every extra machine means more power and labor costs.

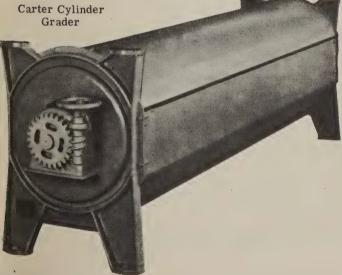
These large clippers discard all the grains which are too large or too small to plant, giving us only the best to go on through the other mills.

MORECORN GRADERS

The cut of the More corn, shows the old type which we no longer use. The new mills are much larger, having five cylinders on top and four below. These machines size all corn into grades, We get several grades with this machine. Only five saved.

FOSBERG GRAVITY MILL

We have always used Sutton, Steele & Steele gravity mills, exclusively, until this year we put in a new Fosberg gravity built especially for hybrid corn. These gravity mills grade by weight, removing practically all the rotten or dead grains. In fact, they can detect dead grains where the eye could not tell them. Picture shown on page 15.



Morecorn Twin Cylinder Grader

HART-CARTER LENGTH GRADERS

This is a strange looking corn grader, one which is used for length grading. Inside this case is a large cylinder with indentations, in which grains are measured and sorted as to length. A rather complicated and expensive machine.

The capacities of most of these machines are limited to around 35 bushelper hour. You can see to handle 100,000 bushel of seed corn takes several machines and a lot of time.



Above picture shows a field of one of the largest selling competitive hybrids in the United States.



This shows a field of our K-374 just across the hard road from the field above. We have never seen a corn which would stand up as well as K-374 and yield as well.

"I had five acres of corn planted with 805, US-13, K-42, K-99 and K-374 which made 113 bushels per acre."--EVANDER HARTLEY, NEWMAN, ILL.

"I had a plot of 4 acres of K-42 and K-374 that made 122 bushels per acre. Some other fields are making 104 to 110 bushels per acre. Farmers here like Kelly's hybrids for strong germination and the way they withstand the heat and drouth."--JACK H. STUCKEY, LEXINGTON, NEBRASKA.



Detasseling a large acreage of corn requires several hundred men. We usually use one man for each five acres. The cost of detasseling this year was much more than last year. Also all other production costs.

OUR PEORIA BUSINESS



OUR PEORIA STORE located at 116-118 South Washington St., $1\frac{1}{2}$ blocks from court house square. Glad to have you make this your headquarters when in our city.

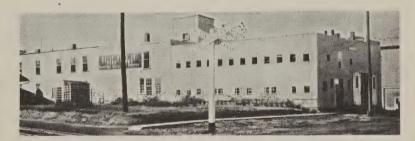
Nineteen years ago we bought the B. F. Adams Co., an old reliable seed firm who had been in business many years. Here we have five floors, including a dry basement with truck entrance in rear right into the basement. In addition for several years, we rented a large five story building with switch direct into the building (where we could unload three cars of seed, machinery or hardware at at time) holding 85 carloads of seed.

Two years ago this building was sold and we then had to go back to the Federal Ware house where we now store thousands of bags of small seeds, such as clover, alfalfa, timothy, alsike, rape, garden seeds, and other items.

We are very fortunate to be well established in the second largest city in the state of Illinois where most of the wholesale field seed business orders are handled, and all the wholesale garden seed orders.

Many of the carlot and large orders are shipped from San Jose, which is a small town 25 miles due south of Peoria. It costs a lot of money to do business in a large city, but at San Jose, we can do the business at much lower costs. For example, if we have a hundred orders a day to ship from Peoria, this would mean trucking to three or four depots, one of which is almost a mile from our place of business. At San Jose, cars are set in on our own switch, orders for all over the United States are loaded direct from the building or only a haul of a block, into the same cars.

This shows our third seed house at San Jose. It was our first cleaning, drying and processing plants. Now is used as a warehouse for all kinds of field and garden seeds.



ALL CORN TREATED WITH SEMESAN JR.

It is now an established fact that corn treatment will often increase the yield of corn from 2 to 5 bushels per acre. The increase will often be more than the cost of the seed.

Unless otherwise ordered our corn is now all treated with Semesan Jr. This is a poisonous substance and we would advise you to keep it away from all stock with the exception of hogs.

EIGHT POUNDS OF HYBRID CORN FOR \$1.00

We furnish as many different hybrids as you want (to try them out) to be shipped with other seeds at \$1.00 for 8 pounds of any hybrid.

Best crop of seed corn and seed stock we ever produced. For two years we were hit hard with heat and drouth, but this year we had ideal corn conditions and have a good many fields which will make over 100 bushel per acre.

Hundreds of acres were planted in April which was fully matured when the frost came. Of 39 fields, ranging in size from 20 to 80 acres, we did not have a single field ruined by freezing.

INBREDS AND SINGLE CROSSES

To established producers only, we offer a large assortment of certified single crosses. Also most standard inbreds. If interested, write us for list and prices.



This picture shows two things. Some of our rich level swamp land, level as the floor for miles. No erosion of soil, no ponds and no tile needed. A good under drainage carried off by dredge ditches.

Second: This wonderful growth of Kelly's clover mixture, which we always use. Consists of red clover, alsike clover, sweet clover, alfalfa and lespedeza. This field produced 92 bushel per acre of Marion oats and one and one-half tons per acre of good stubble hay. For prices see price list.

FIELD SEED SITUATION

(Written Oct. 3)

With the heavy freezes we had last week, no one knows what the out turn of some seed crops will be.

A few things we know, is that sweet clover is going to be scarce and as high or higher than last year. Red clover is going to be much higher, but probably not more than half as high as it was during the last world war, when we sold red clover seed for \$36.50 a bu. wholesale, and much clover was retailed at \$38 to \$40 a bushel. Sweet clover was \$22. Alfalfa was \$35.00 and timothy \$8.00 a bushel.

Alfalfa is going to be high, very short crop. Timothy, red top and blue grass is going to be cheap.

Dry weather usually makes good clover seed crops. With the excess rains we have had this year over most of the producing sections, there is too much growth and little seed. We usually do not make a price on these small seeds for spring delivery until December 1, but to some of our good customers we offer at the following prices subject to market change.

SEED CORN AND SOY BEANS

We were very fortunate to get the warm drying weather we had, or much corn and a good part of the crop of soy beans would have been lost. As it is today, thousands of acres of corn in the North will show a very low germination, and a good acreage in the South on account of the very late planting. Other thousands of acres of good hybrid corn in the river bottoms was destroyed by floods last summer.

Soy beans, no one can tell yet what they will be like. We know many of them will not even be good for milling purposes and soy beans showing good germination (except some very early varieties) will be very scarce.



CHIEF SOY BEANS

We had out a large acreage of this good bean, some of which is safe from the freezes. We also have some fields which at this time we cannot say how they will be for seed.

However, we are willing to book orders for certified Chief beans, germination 85 or better at \$2.50 per bushel. Subject to final certification and germination.

RICHLAND SOY BEANS

At this time most of the Richland beans are in, dry sound and as nice as you ever saw. Some of these new early beans made over 40 bushel per acre. Price, not certified \$2.50 a bushel.

You can send bags, or we will ship in heavy burlap bags holding $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels each at 15¢. Illini or Dunfield soy beans. Write for prices.

"Three Judges, Irving S. McKinley, Gerald Ehrnberger, and John A. Prokes, picked the prize-winning ears. All three winners in the hybrid class were Kelly Hybrids. A.M. Dobry entered an ear of Kelly Hybrid which measured 14 inches long. Nearly 50 farmers from this locality entered the contest"--Copied from "Schuyler Sun", Schuyler, Colfax County, Nebraska.

Here is another proof of what Kelly's hybrid corn is doing in Nebraska. Almost every place it is entered it comes out at the top or near the top. Why not buy hybrids which produce record crops?

"Some of your hybrid corn showed outstanding performance in our trial plots."--Frank O'Brien, Gallatin, Missouri.

"I have the finest and best corn crop this year I ever raised. This farm has very poor soil to raise any kind of crop, but I really have a good corn crop. We have the finest and largest ears of corn and are very much pleased with the good results."--J.T. Douthitt, Enfield, Illinois.

Another proof that some Kelly's hybrids do well on poorer soils. Of course, we have some which are not adapted to poor types of soil, but if you will let us know what type soil you have, we can always guide you as to the best recommended hybrids.

KELLY SEED & HARDWARE CO.



116-118 S. Wash. St., PEORIA, ILL. SAN JOSE, ILLINOIS

Please forward the following, as per terms of your catalog by freight.

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If shipping	g point is different than Post Office give here) Draft					
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Kelly Seed other matter ourchaser do	Co, gives no warranty, express or implied, as to of any seeds or bulbs they send out and will no see not accept the goods on these terms they are	description, pot be in any wa at once to be	urity, pro y respons returned.	ductiveness ible for the	s, or ar erop.	
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Check Here						
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116-118 S. Washington St., PEORIA PHONE 4-0368 ORDER FROM NEAREST POINT SAN JOSE, ILL., Phone 87-144

KELLY SEED COMPANY

WHOLESALE FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS



ESTABLISHED 1905

Terms, Net Cash - Subject to Market Changes - All Prices F.O.B., Peoria or San Jose

We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds we send out and will not in any way be responsible for the crop. We send out only high grade tested seed, but will not be responsible for the crops as this depends on too many things such as weather, condition of soil, cultivation, and other things of which we have no control. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are to be returned at once.—KELLY SEED COMPANY.

ALL SEEDS SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGE —	- SPECIAL PRICES QUOTED ON LARGE LOTS
CLOVERS RED CLOVER ILLINOIS 1 Bu. bags 20 ea. on all clovers	PASTURE MIXTURE Consists of: 6-lbs. Red Clover; 5-lbs. Alsike; 8-lbs. Sweet Clover; 15-lbs. Timothy; 10-lbs. Rye Grass; 6-lbs. Lespedeza. 50 Lbs. to Bushel. \$8,00
Kelly's Best, 99.60% Purity \$18.00 Full Value, 99% 16.50 Good Value, 96% 15.00	ALFALFA (1 bu. Alfalfa Bags Free) COSSACK
MAMMOTH CLOVER Same price as medium. ALSIKE CLOVER	Kelly's Best, 99.50% pure Out Full Value, 98% pure \$28.00 Good Value, 96% pure Out
Kelly's Best 99.50% pure \$18.00 Full Value 99.00% pure 17.00	HARDY NORTHWESTERN Kelly's Best, 99.50% pure. Out Full Value, 98% pure. \$26.00
SWEET CLOVERS 90% BIG WHITE Nebraska, Dakota or Minnesota grown 87 50	Good Value, 96% pure
Kelly's Best, 99.50% or better pure. \$ 7.50 Full Value, 98% or better pure. 6.50 Good Value, 96% or better pure. 5.50	Kelly's Best, 99.50% pure Out Full Value, 98% pure \$ 27.00 Good Value, 96% pure 22.00
YELLOW BLOSSOM Ohio or Nebraska grown	BLUE TAG GRIMM
Kelly's Best, 99.50% Purity \$ 7.00 Full Value, 98% Purity 6.00 Good Value 5.00	Kelly's Best Idaho, 99.75% pure \$35.00 Kelly's Best Utah 33.00
GRUNDY COUNTY Kelly's Best. \$ 8.00 Full Value 7.00	DAKOTA No. 12 Kelly's Best, 99.60% pure \$30.00 Full Value, 98% pure 28.00
All sweet clover now slightly mixed as to color HUBAM SWEET CLOVER	SOY BEANS
Kelly's Best GradeOut Full ValueOut	Recleaned Bagged 2½ bu. to a bag, bags 15c ea. Illini, bu
CLOVER MIXTURE 15 lbs. Red Clover 10 lbs. Alsike 15 lbs. Sweet Clover 10 lbs. Alfalfa	Manchu, bu See opposite side Ebony, bu this page. Kirkhide, bu Hay Mix, bu.
10 lbs. Korean Lespedeza Hulled scarified 60 lbs. to bushel	SEED OATS
TIMOTHY	Bags 15c ea. \$.85
Illinois or Iowa grown	Wisconsin, State Pride, Certified, bu
Kelly's Best, 99.50% pure \$ 3.25 Full Value, 98% pure 3.00 Good Value, 96% pure 2.75	Gopher, bu. Out Iowar, bu. Out Marion Certified, bu. 1.10 Marion Not Certified, but from certified seed 1.00
GRASSES	MISCELLANEOUS
Sudan Grass, K. B. Grade, cwt. \$ 7.00 Rye Grass, cwt. 10.00 Brome Grass, No. 1, cwt. 13.50 Reeds' Canary, cwt. 30.00 Orchard Grass, cwt. 26.00 Kelly's Best Kentucky Blue Grass, cwt. 22.50 Kentucky Blue Grass, Standard grade, cwt. 21.00 Kelly's Best Fancy Red Top, cwt. 12.00 Full Value Red Top, cwt. 12.00 Korean Lespedeza, hulled scarified, dodder free 14.50	Kaffir Corn Seed, cwt. \$ 3.50 Silver Drip Cane, very fine for molasses, cwt. 6.50 Red Seeded Ribbon, for syrup, cwt. 6.00 Amber Cane, cwt. 5.00 German Millet, cwt. 4.00 Winter Vetch, cwt. 12.50 Buckwheat, bu. 2.00 Cowpeas, Mixed, bu. 2.50

INTRODUCTORY HYBRID CORN ASSORTMENT

Have you overlooked this bargain? To any farmer who has never planted Kelly's high-yielding hybrid seed corn, we shall furnish one peck each of five different hybrids-your choice or we will select best adapted numbers--enough corn to plant ten acres for only \$6.00 freight paid within 700 miles. Large Flat only. Test these good hybrids on your own farm.

MIXED HYBRID, \$3.50 TO \$4.75 BU.

If you want lower priced hybrid corn, here is a real bargain--both Early and Late Mixed. This corn comes off the same ears as the \$6.50 to \$7.75 per bushel corn, shelled in handling and some gets mixed from drags, boots and elevator. Germination 94% to 98%, evenly graded.

You can produce more corn by mixing five good hybrids together or by planting ten rows of one then alternate with ten rows of another hybrid than by planting any straight hybrid. Why plant open-pollinated corn when you can buy good hybrid corn at these prices? Prices, either Early or Late Mixed; Large or Medium Flat, \$4.75 bu.; Small Flats or Medium Rounds, \$4.00 Bu.; Large Rounds, \$3.50 per Bu.

BROME GRASS

Brome is a very hardy, drouth resistant pasture grass and all Alfalfa seedings should contain some Brome Grass. Sow 10 to 15 lb. of Alfalfa, according to type of soil, with 5 lb. of Brome Grass for best results.

Brome is very palatible, so is Alfalfa. With this combination, all stock like it. Brome also is one of the best grasses to seed to check soil erosion. Its quick growth and heavy root system makes the best grass for this purpose. Price, up to 50 lb., 17¢ lb.; 50 lb. or more, 15¢ lb.

NOTICE — CORRECTIONS

Please note the following errors and corrections in this catalog---

Pasture Mixture, page 16, \$7.00 should be \$8.00 bu. US 35 Corn, page 9, \$6.50 bu. should be \$7.50 bu. Marion Certified Seed Oats should be \$1.10 bu.

Marion Seed Oats, not certified oats but from certified seed, \$1.00 bu, (no order for less than 10 bushel filled)

Chief Beans, page 21, should be \$2.95 bu.

No assortments of Hybrid Corn orders accepted after April 1st.

Korean Lespedeza, hulled and scarified, \$14.00 cwt. Korean Lespedeza, unhulled, \$8.50 cwt.

Mixed White & Yellow Sweet Clover, 99:25 pure, germination 55%, \$4.00 bu.

White Blossom Sweet Clover, 99:50 pure, germination 70%

Certified Northern Grown Cobbler Seed Potatoes, \$4.00 per 100 lbs. Write for prices on Early Ohio.

CERTIFIED MARION OATS

For many years we have sold from 20,000 to 40,000 bushels of Oats for seed. Last year everyone wanted Marion Oats. We sold Marion Oats to more than 300 customers, but our supply was way short. This year we have a good stock of Marion Oats and hope to receive your order. The Marion is a white oat with a very heavy groat-best for feed or milling purposes, very resistant to leaf and stem rust. Prices, \$1.10 per bu. Marion from certified seed but not certified \$1.00 per bu. Heavy burlap bags holding 3 bushels 180 each.

SOY BEANS, WARNING

Few farmers at this time, (February 1,) realize the seriousness of the soy bean situation in the North Central Soy Bean Belt. We have been testing Soy Beans for weeks and find many thousands of bushels for which we paid a premium which were not fit for seed purposes. During this time we have been buying good lots of beans 100 to 200 miles south of us, again paying a premium for them and trucking them from the farms to San Jose where most of the Soy Beans and all Cow Peas are handled. Most of the Soy Beans in the same latitude as our section were frozen before maturity. The farther north you are located the worse the condition. After the severe freeze we had ideal weather which dried these beans in good shape, some coming in testing only 10% moisture but showing 25% to 50% germination. We ourselves put out \$1200 worth of Chief seed beans last year most of which were lost. We had a very unfavorable season for the later varieties of Soy Beans, and the severe freeze came 40 days ahead of the normal time for such weather.

However, we have some Chief Beans grown from Certified seed which passed field inspection, and beans grown from this seed can be Certified. Chief Beans, germination 85% or better, \$2.95 per bu. Chief Beans, germination 75% or better, \$2.65 per bu.

The following varieties of yellow bean may be a little mixed as it is almost impossible to get pure varieties of yellow beans unless Certified.

2007		
Illini Beans, 90% pure,		-
90% or better germination \$	2.85	Bu.
Illini Beans, 90% pure,		
	2.50	Bu
90 % or 271111 B	2.00	24.
Illini Beans, 90% pure,		-/2
70% or better germination	2.25	Bu.
Dunfield Beans, 90% pure,		
90% or better germination	2.85	Bu.
Dunfield Beans, 90% pure,		
	0.05	D.
75% or better germination	2.25	Bu.
Mixed Yellow Beans, Illini, Dunfield and		
Manchu, 85% or better germ	2.40	Bu.
Ebony (hay beans) 85% or better germination		
	2.00	Du.
Hay Mixture, Yellow and black beans,		
80% or better germination	2.25	Bu.
Richland, the new early bean, 90% or		
better germ., only limited supply	3 00	Ru
	0.00	Du.
Heavy burlap bags holding 2½ bushels at 18¢ each.		

KELLY SEED CO.

PEORIA ILL.

SAN JOSE ILL.

PRICES ON KELLY'S HYBRID CORN

FOR SEASON 1943.

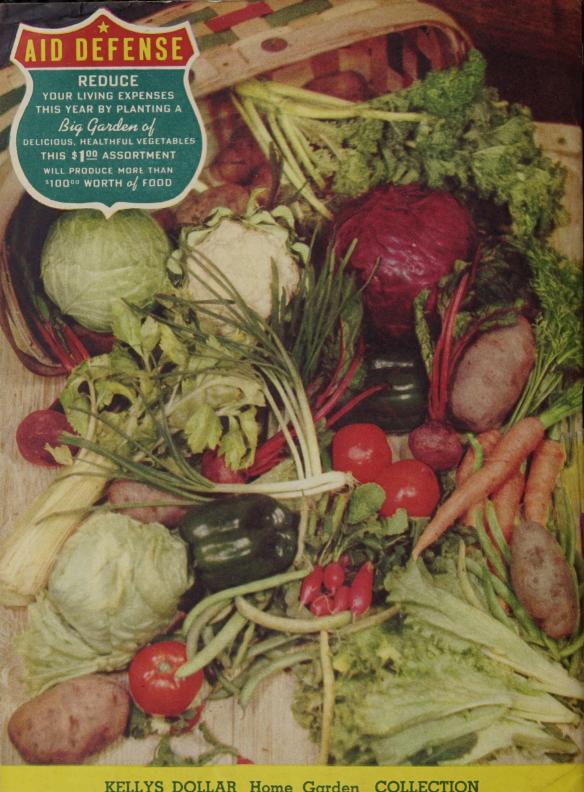
Note we have advanced our prices but little. All subject to stock on hand. All evenly graded. Treated with Semesan Jr. Small rounds discarded.

A COUNTY OF THE PARTY OF						
ADAPTED SOIL FERTILITY	NUMBER	de	DAYS TO MATURE	LARGE OR MED. FLATS	SMALL FLATS OR MED. ROUNDS	LARGE ROUNDS
All	111. 374	Certified	105	7.50	5.00	Out
All	Iowa 939		105	6.50	Out	Out
Medium to high	US-35	Certified	110	7.50	5.00	4.00
Medium	K-100		115		Out	Out
All	21	Certified	115	7.50	5.00	4.00
Medium	212		115	7.50	Out	Out
All	Ill. 751		110	7.50	Out	Out
Medium to good	247	Certified	115	7.50	5,00	Out
Medium to good	K-42		115	7.75	Out	Out
Medium to good	K-380		115	7.50	5.00	Out
Rich	201	Certified	117	7.50	5.00	Out
Medium	K-99		118	7.75	5.25	· Out
Medium to high	K-374		118	7.75	Out	Out
Rich Only	US-13	Certified	120	6.50	4.75	4.00
Medium	200		122	7.50	5.00	Out
Mixed Hybrids	Early to Medium		110-115	4.75	4.00	Out
Medium to late Mix Hybrids		115-120	4.75	4.00	3.50	
			-			

Agent stands 1-3 of quantity discount; Kelly Seed Co. 2-3 3% quantity discount on 9 to 19 bu.; 5% on 20 bu. or more.

We have added another gravity grader this year to make even better grades which is costing us more than \$1,300. Dried and graded in the largest seed corn plant in the World, equipped with the newest and best machinery we can buy.

Orders booked at these prices subject to stock on hand.



KELLYS DOLLAR Home Garden COLLECTION

15 large packets.

Best varieties.

Worth \$1.75

- 1 oz. Black Seeded Simson Lettuce.
- l oz. Scarlet White Tip Radish.
- 1 oz. White Icicle Radish.
- l oz. Detroit Dark Red Beet.
- l oz. Danver Half Long Carrot.
- l oz. Hollow Crown Parsnips.
- l oz. Purple Top W. Globe Turnip.
- 1/2 lb. Little Gem Peas. 1/2 lb. American Wonder Peas.
- Special \$1.00 Offer Post Paid

2 oz. Stone Mountain Water Melon. 2 oz. Hearts of Gold Musk Melon.

l oz. Chicago Pickle Cucumber.

1/2 lb. Galden Bantam Sweet Corn. 1/2 lb. Stringless Green Pod Beans.

1/2 lb. Golden Wax Beans.